Proceedings

OF THE

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

MAY 1921

BANGALORE
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1921

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PART I

Residential quarters.

No. 2097-2139—C. B. 245-20-1, DATED 16TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 4541-2—Mis. 968, dated 22nd September 1900, permitting Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, to occupy the Government Bunglow at the Kolar Gold Fields free of rent in addition to the usual residential Government quarters at Kolar.

Order No 2097-2139—C. B. 245-20-1, dated 16th May 1921.

On the authority of the Government Order read above, the several Deputy Commissioners who succeeded Mr. Carr have also been using the two Bungalows as their residences. Government consider that two residential quarters within a short distance are not necessary for the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar. The Kolar Gold Fields constitute an important area which Heads of Departments and Members of Government have to visit frequently on duty and the need for a suitable Circuit House for their accommodation has been left. The Bungalow now used by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar as his residence will accordingly be converted into a Circuit House and made available for the accommodation of officers of and above the grade of Deputy Commissioners and distinguished visitors. The Deputy Commissioner Kolar, may occupy this bungalow free of rent when he halts at the Kolar Gold Fields on duty. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to submit proposals at an early date in regard to the furniture required for the bungalow and for a small staff to look after the building and the gardens attached to it and arrange to vacate the building not later than the 30th June next.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Chief Engineer in Mysore
The Heads of Departments.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

EXD.—C. R.

No. G. 21516-76—Mily. 17-20-5, dated 16th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

Government Order No G. 182-194—Mily. 323-18-1, dated 14th June 1920, constituting a Mysore Soldiers' Board and defining its work

2 Letter No. 13—M.S.B., dated 17th July 1920 from the Secretary, Mysore Soldiers' Board forwarding copy of the marginally noted resolution of the III meeting of the Board and soliciting sanction to the establishment of District Committees for assisting the Board in carrying on the work laid down in the Government Order read above.

Resolution IX

Subject ment - Appointment of District Committees to assist the Mysore Soldiers' Board to carry on the work laid down in Government Order dated 14th June 1919

Resolved that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts from where a large number of recruits has been obtained be requested to establish Sub-Committees in their respective districts for carrying on the work of the Central Board and that the constitution of the Sub Committees be as follows –

1 The Deputy Commissioner, President.
2 The Superintendent of Police
3 The Chief Local Military Officer
4 & 5 Two non-official gentlemen

Order No G 21516-76—Mily 17-20-5, dated 16th May 1921

Sanctioned.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretary, Mysore Soldiers' Board
The Superintendent, Government Printing.

Exd —M. N.

Distribution of Stationery Articles.

No. G. 21945-22005—P. & S. 7-20-3, DATED 20TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Order No. G. 21945-22005—P. & S. 7-20-3, dated 20th May 1921.

During the last six years, Government have from time to time issued various instructions for the economical use of stationery in Government Offices. The cost under stationery has nevertheless steadily risen owing partly to the increase in the number of offices and partly to increase in the prices of stationery articles. Government consider that a further attempt should now be made to economise under this head, so that the grant for stationery during 1921-22 may be limited to 2 lakhs of rupees.

They are accordingly pleased to issue the following revised instructions consolidating at the same time all those previously issued in the matter.

I. Limitation in the use of articles of superior quality.

(i) The supply of Machine-made paper will be limited to the Secretariats and the Offices of Heads of Major Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

(ii) The supply of "Red Seal" envelopes and Note Paper will be limited for the personal use of the Dewan and the Members of Council only.

(iii) First quality note paper and envelopes to match will be supplied for the use of the Secretaries and the Heads of Major Departments only.

(iv) Second quality note paper and envelopes to match will be supplied for the use of Deputy Commissioners, and Heads of Major Departments and of the Secretariats and the Offices of the Heads of Major Departments.

(v) No note paper will be supplied to other officers and offices, but combined letter envelopes will be supplied instead.

(vi) Penknives will be supplied only to Heads of Offices and to mutchis and not to every officer and official.

(vii) Green baize will be issued only to the tables of Gazetted Officers and other Heads of Offices.

(viii) Candle shades will be issued only at the rate of one per Head of Office and one for every full set of five clerks, subject to a maximum of four candle shades for any one office.

II. Discontinuance of the supply of articles of luxury or unnecessary articles :—

The Supply of the following will be discontinued :—

(i) Europe twine.
(ii) Large scissors.
(iii) Ebony inskstands.
(iv) Straps.
(v) Seals.
(vi) Hones.
(vii) Letter scales.
(viii) Quills.
(ix) Cloth lined paper.
(x) Costlier kinds of nibs (such as relief nibs, review nibs, camel nibs and ball pointed nibs).

No. 21945-22005—P. & S. 7-20-3, DATED 20TH MAY 1921.

III.—THE FOLLOWING REVISED RATES WILL BE ADOPTED FOR THE ISSUE OF ARTICLES OF PERIODICAL SUPPLY.

PER ANNUM.

	Blacklead pencils	Coloured pencils	Black ink powder	Red ink powder	Pen-holders
Heads of Offices and Gazetted Officers	4	2	3 packets per officer or official	1 packet per two officers or officials.	2
Managers, Accountants, Clerks, etc. ...	3	...			2
Mutchis	2	...			1

PER MONTH.

	Nibs	Blotting paper
Heads of Offices and Gazetted Officers	4	2
Managers, Accountants and Clerks, etc.	3	1
Mutchis	3	1

IV. REDUCED SUPPLIES OF OTHER ARTICLES FROM STATIONERY DEPOT.

In regard to all articles not supplied according to the scales above mentioned, the Superintendent will supply in fulfilment of the indent for 1921-22 only 75 per cent of the quantities shown as consumed in 1919-20 or 1918-19 whichever is lower. In the case of new offices, the supplies will be proportionately reduced with reference to the indents.

V. MORE ECONOMICAL USE OF STATIONERY IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

(i) Service post cards should be more largely used by all officers, including those at headquarters for short routine communications such as acknowledgments, reminders, etc.

(ii) Both sides of the paper should be used for writing upon, in all offices, in all cases and for all communications.

(iii) Short communications should be sent in *quarto* (one-fourth of a foolscap sheet). Even longer communications should be sent in quarto, if they can be completed on the two sides of a quarter sheet.

(iv) In offices where note paper with 4 pages is supplied and used the communication should be written on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th sheets consecutively and where the first two sheets only are used, the other half should be cut and used for another communication.

(v) When a communication is received merely seeking supply of some information or of some book or is of a routine nature and the reply to it is not required for office reference; the reply should be written on the communication itself and despatched.

(vi) The spare space on incoming letters should, whenever possible, be utilised for brief office notes and for drafting replies.

(vii) The use of typewriting paper should be resorted to only when absolutely necessary and never when less than four copies have to be made.

(viii) The practice of using an extra sheet for docketing letters should be avoided, the docket being entered on the outer paper of the commuication itself.

K. MATTHAN
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Superintendent, Government Stationery Depot.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 22006-65—P. & S. 7-20-4, DATED 20TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No G 3267-3304—G. M. 153 of 1903-04, dated the 14th December 1904, laying down instructions for regulating Binding work in the Government Press.

Order No. G 22006-65—P. & S. 7-20-4, dated 20th May 1921.

With a view to reduce the expenditure incurred for "Binding" in Government Offices and to regulate the style of binding for the different classes of registers, books and publications, Government are pleased to issue the following revised instructions:

(i) The practice of binding in full leather for purposes of presentation a few copies of some books printed at the Government Press should be discontinued.

(ii) Gilt lettering which is resorted to rather too freely should also be discontinued.

(iii) The highest class of binding that should be done at the requisition of any department of Government will be full-calico with leather back and corners. This should be asked for only in respect of valuable and important books or registers of *permanent* reference.

(iv) Full calico is all that should be used for valuable or important books.

(v) All other books, special copies of all periodical publications and registers required to be preserved for three years or more need be bound only in card board with calico back.

(vi) Ordinary copies of periodical publications should be bound with paper covers and calico back if they contain over 100 pages.

(vii) In all other cases, only paper cover and back should be used.

(viii) Binding charges will be disallowed in the contingent bills of all offices. The mutchis in each office should prepare covers and do all ordinary binding including those of registers of temporary use.

2. Binding in full leather with gilt lettering should be undertaken only on the requisition of the Private or Huzur Secretaries to His Highness the Maharaja, the Chief Secretary to Government or the Private Secretary to the Dewan.

K.MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Superintendent, Government Printing.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.— C. R.

G. O. No. G. 21272-3—P. & S. 6-20-67, dated 12th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

Letter No. 1482, dated 7th January 1921, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, reporting among others that there were 248 men on the piece-work staff of the Central Press, Bangalore, prior to the strike.

2. Government Order No. G. 11047-8—P. & S. 6-20-32, dated the 4th December 1920, authorising the Superintendent to employ 20 literate men on salaries not exceeding Rs. 25 per mensem inclusive of allowances for training as compositors, binders or machinemen for a period not exceeding six months, the men to be transferred to the piece-work establishment at the end of that period on their pay, until they are absorbed in the regular staff.

3. Government Order No. G. 15115-16—P. & S. 6-20-44, dated the 3rd February 1921, authorising the Comptroller to pass the pay bills of the establishment newly entertained by the Superintendent, Government Printing, till the end of March 1921.

4. Government Order No. G. 15636-6—P. & S. 6-20-47, dated the 11th February 1921, authorising the Superintendent, Government Printing, to draft on the establishment on a permanent footing such of the new entrants who were given training during the strike of Press employees, and are found fit, not exceeding 100 in number and directing that the others should be continued as apprentices.

5. Letter No. G. 19739—P. & S. 6-20-60, dated the 18th April 1921, from the Chief Secretary, to the Superintendent, Government Printing, stating that, in the opinion of Government, it is time that the newly entertained establishment should either be drafted on to the regular pay list or sent away.

6. Letter No. 2463, dated the 19th April 1921, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, reporting that he has drafted to the regular establishment with effect from the 1st April 1921, the men newly entertained who are found fit, and enquiring if the directions in the letter of 18th April 1921 applies also to the men recruited for training under the Government Order of 4th December 1920.

Order No. G. 21272-3—P. & S. 6-20-67, dated 12th May 1921.

Government understand that the piece-work staff in the Central Press, Bangalore stood as follows on the 26th April 1921 :—

(*a*)	Staff prior to the strike	248
(*b*)	Men brought on the regular staff on a temporary basis under the Government Order of 11th February 1921 read above	100
(*c*)	Apprentices brought on the regular staff in pursuance of letter dated 18th April 1921 read above	30
(*d*)	Learners recruited for training under the Government Order of 4th December 1920	19
	Total....	397

Of these, 34 men are ascertained to be working in the Branch Press; Mysore, in view of the increased work there.

2. Government are pleased to direct that the pay of the entire staff above referred to, be passed by the Comptroller until further orders, the charge being debited to the allotment of "Piece-work" in the Press Budget.

3. The Superintendent, Government Printing, should not fill up any vacancies occurring among the men falling under classes (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of para 1 above

G. O. No. G. 21272-3—P. & S. 6-20-67, DATED 12TH MAY 1921.

He may, however, fill up vacancies occurring under class (*a*) *supra* by absorbing the most efficient men in the other three classes. Classes (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) should gradually be abolished by absorption in class (*a*) as far as possible and by not filling up vacancies.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Superintendent, Government Printing.
The Comptroller to Government (through Financial Secretariat)

Exd.—C. R.

Revision of the Scale of Pay of Midwives.

No. G. 20695-708—Med. 115-19-7, dated 4th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

Letter No. G. C. 157-2, dated the 3rd March 1920, from the Senior Surgeon, submitting draft rules for the training, employment and promotion of midwives, and recommending that, following the Madras practice, their scale of pay might be raised from Rs. 15 at present to Rs 25 by gradual increments to their pay without prejudice to the existing Malnad and Semi-Malnad allowances of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 and the practice of rewards of annas eight per case conducted in excess of 4 per month in Malnad tracts and 5 in Maidan tracts.

2. Letter No. G. C. 157-20, dated 1st November 1920, from the same officer, stating that all the District Boards, except the District Board of Shimoga and the Presidents of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore and the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, are in favour of the proposed revision and adding that it is very necessary to raise the pay of the midwives, as great difficulty is being felt in attracting candidates of the right sort to take up the profession

3. Letter No. G. 13320—Med. 15-19-5, dated the 11th January 1921, to the same officer enquiring why, instead of the scale proposed by him, the scale of pay sanctioned in the case of compounders which is simpler, should not be adopted.

4. Letter No. G. C. 157-29 dated the 21st January 1921 from the same officer stating that there is no objection to the scale of pay ofCompounders being adopted in the case of midwives and soliciting early orders in the matter.

Order No. G. 20695-708—Med. 115-19-7, dated 4th May 1921.

In view of the fact that the present pay of midwives is too low to attract candidates of the right sort, Government are pleased to revise the scale of their pay as follows with effect from 1st July 1921:—

4th Class	1 to 5 years' service	Rs 15 per mensem	
3rd ,,	6 to 10 ,,	Rs 18 ,,	In addition to the existing Malnad and Semi-Malnad allowances of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 and rewards at annas 8 per case conducted in excess of 4
2nd ,,	11 to 15 ,,	Rs 21 ,,	
1st ,,	over 15 ,,	Rs 25 ,,	

per month in Malnad and 5 in Maidan tracts.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Depts.

To—The Offg. Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through Financial Secretariat.
The Presidents of the District Boards.
The Presidents of City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.
The President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.
The Huzur Secretrry to His Highness the Maharaja.

Exd.—C R.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G O No. G 22791-850—Cts 194-20-3, dated 30th May 1921.

Gaming tables

Prohibits the running of—etc , during public entertainments.

ORDER No. G. 22791-850—CTS. 194-20-3, DATED 30TH MAY 1921.

Instances having come to the notice of the Government, of gaming tables known as the " Crown and Anchor " being allowed to be run at some public entertainments, etc, Government would like to invite the attention of all Government servants and the organisers of public functions to the instructions contained in Government Order No. 8792-842—Ml 98-14-14, dated 12th May 1915, on the subject and direct that they should be strictly adhered to in future.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt , Rev. Dept.

To—The District Magistrates of all Districts.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

W D 2164—GPB—14-6 21—640

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No G 234046-7—Cts 240-20 I, dated 31st May 1921.

Arrear claims under Article 10 (b) of Vol I of the Mysore Account Code.

Delegates to the Chief Court of Mysore the power to sanction the investigation of ——

ORDER NO G. 23046-7—CTS. 240-20-1, DATED 31ST MAY 1921.

Government are pleased to delegate to the Chief Court of Mysore the power to sanction the investigation of arrear claims under Article 10 (*b*) of Volume I of the Mysore Account Code.

2. Cases of inordinate delay in passing arrear claims may be brought to the notice of Government by the Comptroller.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt. Rev. Dept.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Comptroller to Government, through Financial Secretariat.

Enl.—C. R.

W. D. T. G. P. S. 7-7-21—650.

Report on the Administration of the Police Department.

No. G. 20930-9—Pol. 62-20-5, dated 7th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 43, dated 1st October 1920, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, forwarding a Report on the Administration of the Police Department during the year 1919-20.

Order No. 20930-9—Pol. 62-20-5, dated 7th May 1921.

The abnormal conditions due to the scarcity and high prices of food stuffs which formed a general feature of the previous year continued to prevail during the year under review and the increased volume of crime reported is attributed to this circumstance.

2. *Cognizable cases.*—The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police was 8,459 against 8,193 in the previous year, showing an increase of 266 cases. There was a marked increase of offences against property in the districts of Bangalore and Hassan and Kolar Gold Fields, while there was a fall in the districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug and the French Rocks Circle. It is satisfactory to note however that there was reduction in the number of riots, the figure for the year under review being 54 as against 74 in the previous year. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is great delay in the disposal of cases of rioting in the Magistrates' Courts and that this tends to an increase of this class of crime. There is no doubt that procrastination in the disposal of cases of rioting is a fruitful source of litigation, both civil and criminal, and the District Magistrates are therefore requested to see that the subordinate Magistrates are prompt in the disposal of such cases.

3. The number of dacoities rose from 45 in the previous year to 57, the largest number being reported from the Tumkur and Shimoga Districts. These are stated to be the work of criminal gangs from the bordering British Districts, but the report is silent as to whether these gangs have been traced and their activities checked. Special efforts should be made in this direction.

4. *Murder cases.*—The numbers of murders reported was 74 against 75 in the previous year, the cases reported from the Mysore District having risen from 6 to 14. The number of convictions rose from 22 to 33, and the percentage of convictions to cases reported was 44·6 against 30·6 and that to cases decided 56·9 against 47 in the previous year.

5. *Sessions trials.*—There was an appreciable increase in the number of Sessions cases, *viz.*, from 90 to 108 and it is satisfactory to note that 76·04 per cent of these cases ended in conviction against 63·7 per cent in the previous year. Of these Mysore and the French Rocks Circle show the best results.

6. *Recovery of stolen property.*—As regards recovery of stolen property, the results achieved during the year under report do not compare favourably with those of the last year. In 3,747 cognizable cases, property of the value of Rs. 3,90,181 was lost against Rs. 3,71,096 in 3,970 cases of which property of the value of Rs. 1,25,852 relating to 2,477 cases was recovered against Rs. 1,28 457 in 2,360 cases during the previous year. One of the important tests of the efficiency of the Police is their success in respect of the recovery of stolen property and it is hoped that better results will be shown in future.

7. *Offences relating to coins.*—It is satisfactory to note that in one of the three cases relating to this class of offences, the Police seized the offender while he was actually engaged in manufacturing counterfeit nickel coins in the Hassan District and the case ended in conviction.

8. *Theft of cattle.*—Though the trade in hides was not brisk during the year, cattle thefts increased from 414 in the previous year to 524 during the year under review, the increase being probably due to the high prices of cattle. Every endeavour should be made to check this class of crime.

9. *Cases referred to police for enquiry.*—The Inspector-General of Police brings to notice the increasing tendency on the part of Magistrates to refer cases to the Police for enquiry. During the year under review the number of such cases was 725 against 534 in the previous year. The attention of the District Magistrates is invited to para 25 of the Report and they are requested to see that the Magistrates do not unnecessarily burden the Police with this class of work which can be disposed of more effectively and with less trouble to the parties in their own courts.

10. *Prosecutions for false complaints.*—Out of 1,954 cases ordered to be struck off by Magistrates as false or non-cognizable or as due to a mistake of law or fact, only seven cases were declared to be malliciously false, but sanction to prosecute the complainants was granted in four cases only.

11. *Prosecutions for perjury.*—Having regard to the large number of acquittals, discharges, etc., and the frequent complaints of the Police thatpr osecution witnesses are tampered with, it is strange that only three persons were prosecuted for perjury. Greater attention should be paid by the Police to bring false witnesses to justice. The results achieved during the year under review or poor and show that the Police Superintendents are not alive to their duty in regard to this matter.

12. *Preventive action under Section 565, Cr. P. C.*—In two cases only, convicted persons were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against ten in the previous year. This is not satisfactory considering the large number of cases of previous convictions referred to in para 26 of the Report. Government desire to emphasize the importance of taking preventive action under the section and the attention of the District Magistrates will be drawn to the remarks made in para 10 of the last year's review in this connection and they will be requested to submit an early report to Government as to the action taken by them in the matter.

13. *Known depredators.*—It will be a great incentive for good conduct on the part of the K. D's if such of them as are reported to be leading an honest and peaceful life are removed from the list. A statement showing the action taken under this head should be submitted in future reports.

14. *Village Police.*—It is gratifying to record that the co-operation of the Village Police continued to produce good results as in the previous year. 120 persons were arrested by the Village Police in 60 cases, against 94 persons in 79 cases during the preceding year and 67 persons were convicted in 43 cases. The Bangalore District shows the largest number of arrests, while no arrests were made in the Chitaldrug District. It is not clear from the report whether the suggestion made in the last year's review regarding the scale of rewards for the Village Police was adopted in any of the districts, and the Inspector-General of Police is requested to furnish information on this point in the next year's report.

15. *Offences under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.*—Under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation, 127 juveniles were prosecuted against 22, in the previous year. Of these 3 were convicted and fined, 1 was acquitted and 112 were warned as first offenders. Government are glad to note that increased attention is being paid by the Police to enforce the provisions of this regulation.

16. *Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.*—There were 4 cases involving 14 persons under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation and of these 2 cases involving 7 persons ended in conviction.

17. It is satisfactory to note that Police Officers of the higher grades and Amildars have taken an increased share in the investigation of heinous cases.

No. G. 20930-9—Pol. 62-20-5, dated 7th May 1921.

18. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The Inspector-General of Police is requested to furnish in future reports information regarding accidental deaths, mining accidents and snake-bites, etc.

19. The total number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally increased from 1,810 in the previous year to 2,303 in the year under report. Of these punishments, 2,272 were for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 31 for offences under the Police and other Regulations. The number is large and shows that either the recruitment is not good or that the training is defective. Government hope that better efforts will be made to improve the *morale* of the force.

20. Government are glad to note that the Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts and inspected all the District Police Superintendents' Offices including the offices of the Superintendent of Police, Railways and C. I. D., and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mysore City and several Head Stations and Sub-Stations,

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Inquests in cases of Deaths of Prisoners in Lock-ups

No. G. 21626-34 / Pol. 76-20-5

GOVT. OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
Dated Bangalore, 17th May 1921

CIRCULAR.

Instances have come to the notice of Government in which Ami dar-Magistrates, who are also heads of the Taluk Police, have held inquests in cases of deaths of prisoners in Lock-ups. The object with which a magisterial enquiry is insisted upon in such cases is that an impartial and unbiased enquiry should be held as to the cause of death and this object is frustrated if the Amildar-Magistrate who is also the head of the Taluk Police, holds inquests. Government, therefore, direct that Amildar-Magistrates should be strictly forbidden from holding inquests in such cases. The District Magistrates will take necessary action to empower other Magistrates to hold inquests under Section 175, Criminal Procedure Code.

By Order.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.

To —The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

Board for the Management of the Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations.

No. G. 21191-200—L. E. 7-20-30, DATED 10TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No. G. 16825-34—L. E. 7-20-1, dated the 28th February 1921 reconstituting the Board for the management of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders, Examinations.

Order No. G. 21191-200—L. E. 7-20-30, dated 10th May 1921.

In modification of the Government Order read above, the Government are pleased to direct that the Comptroller to Government be a member of the Board in place of the Financial Secretary to Government.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examination Board.
The Members, do do do
The Secretary, do do do
The Comptroller to Government do do

Exd.—C. R.

Examination in Kannada.

No. 1697-1726—E. A. G., DATED 2ND MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. 493-538—E A. G. 489, dated 9th September 1920, issuing instructions in the matter of proficiency in Kannada of officers in all departments on pay exceeding Rs. 100 whose mother tongue is not Kannada or who are of foreign nationality.

Order No 1697-1726—E. A. G., dated 2nd May 1921.

A Board of examiners consisting of the members mentioned in the margin will be formed for holding annually an examination in Kannada in the case of gazetted officers, Munsiffs, Sub-Assistant Engineers who are directly recruited and others of similar grades.

1 The Excise Commissioner in Mysore, President.
2 The Revenue (or Muzrai) Secretary to Government.
3 The Director of Archæology
4 Rao Bahadur Rajakarya Prasakta M Shama Rao, M A

2. All officers ready to sit for the examination in any year should apply to the Chief Secretary to Government before the 1st July for admission to the examination. The examination shall be conducted by the Board at Bangalore on the second Saturday in August of each year or such other date as Government may fix. No fee will be levied in respect of this examination.

3. In the case of non-gazetted officers, both ministerial and executive, the examination shall be conducted in the month of August by a Committee of Departmental officers appointed by the Head of the Department concerned.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Revenue (or Muzrai) Secretary to Government.
The Director of Archæology.
Rao Bahadur Rajakaryaprasakta M. Shama Rao, M. A.
Other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Registrar, Chief Court (With covering lette).

Exd—C. L.

Confidential.

Appointments given to members of Backward Communities.

No. 1743-1795—E. A. G. 516, DATED 9TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

1. Circular Memorandum No. 79—E. A. G., dated the 20th September 1916, regarding the employment of members of backward communities in the Public Services.

2. Government Order No 1069-1118—E. A. G. 247, dated the 25th September 1918, prescribing a revised form for the submission of annual returns of appointments given to the members of backward communities.

3. Paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 2300-2352—E. A. G. 446, dated 31st May 1920, reviewing the statistics of appointments given to the members of backward communities during the year 1919.

Order No. 1743-1795—E. A. G. 516, dated 9th May 1921

The statistics have been submitted in the three statements appended to this order. Statement A shows how far effect has been given to the Circular Memorandum of 20th December 1916 in each department, Statement B, the appointments made in certain defined grades of service and Statement C appointments made in relation to each defined community. From Statement A it will be seen that out of 1,099 appointments which fell vacant (608 permanent and 491 temporary) candidates belonging to backward communities were appointed to fill up 274 permanent (45 per cent) and 176 temporary (36 per cent) vacancies. The combined percentage under both heads (permanent and temporary) was 40 against 42·7 during the previous year. Government are glad to observe that their policy in this respect has been generally followed during the year under review. They however note that the prescribed minimum has not been worked up to in the offices of the Comptroller, the Government Advocate, the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, the Muzrai Superintendent, the Director of Archæology, and the Chief Engineer and the Secretary, Public Works Department and the offices under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District. These officers are requested to give special consideration to the claims of qualified candidates of backward communities who may apply during the current year.

2. Statement B shows that the prescribed minimum percentage has been kept up in all grades of the service.

3. It will be seen from Statement C that out of the total number of 450 applicants appointed from backward communities 269 or less than 60 per cent belonged to backward Hindu Communities, 77 or 17 per cent were Mahomedans and 97 or 22 per cent were Christians. Government wish to draw the attention of their officers to their remarks in the last paragraph of their order dated 31st May 1920, referred to in the preamble, and to emphasize the necessity for giving special preference to candidates belonging to those communities which are still educationally backward and are poorly represented in the public service.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

EXD.—C.L.

No. 1743-1795—E. A. G. 516, dated 9th May 1921.

STATEMENT A

Statement showing the appointments which fell vacant during the calendar year 1920 and the number given to the members of backward communities

Serial No	Name of the reporting Officer	Number of appointments which fell vacant in the Office or Department			Number of appointments given to the members of backward communities			Percentage of appointments given			Remarks
		Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total	
1	Chief Secretary	1	27	28		8	8		30	29	
2	Comptroller		60	60		11	11		23	24	
3	Secretary, Life Insurance Committee		2	2		2	2		100	100	
4	Revenue Commissioner	3	9	12	1	3	4	33	33	33	
5	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore	4	7	11	4	2	6	100	29	55	
6	Do Mysore	20	15	35	3	2	5	15	13	14	
7	Do Kolar	18	15	33	14	7	21	78	47	64	
8	Do Shimoga	3	6	9	1	4	5	33	67	56	
9	Do Tumkur	1	16	17	1	4	5	100	25	29	
10	Do Hassan	17	14	31	7	9	16	41	64	52	
11	Do Chitaldrug	2	9	11	1	5	6	50	56	55	
12	Do Kadur	4	2	6	3		3	75		50	
13	Excise Commissioner	17	10	27	11	8	19	65	80	70	
14	Stamp do	2	1	3	1		1	50		33	
15	Inspector-General of Registration	4	4	8	4	4	8	100	100	100	
16	Survey Superintendent	8	10	18	5	3	8	62	30	44	
17	Registrar, Chief Court	12	10	22	6	3	9	50	30	41	
18	Government Advocate	1		1							No suitable candidate of the backward community applied for the year
19	Inspector General of Police	18	9	27	10	8	18	55	89	66	
20	Chief Commandant	1	6	7		1	1		16	14	
21	Superintendent, A M D		6	6		1	1		16	16	No suitable candidate from the backward community applied for the year
22	Senior Surgeon	80	3	83	59	1	60	73	33	72	
23	Sanitary Commissioner	1	3	4	1	1	2	100	33	50	
24	Inspector General of Prisons	2	2	4	1	1	2	50	50	50	
25	Secretary, L D B										
26	Inspector General of Education	187	76	263	53	17	70	28	22	27	
27	Director of I T C	5	19	24	2	9	11	40	47	46	
28	Director of Agriculture	36	27	63	11	8	19	31	29	30	
29	Meteorological Reporter										
30	Registrar Co-operative Societies		27	27		6	6		22	22	Out of 27 vacancies only 23 were filled up
31	Chief Engineer and Secretary P W D	1	20	21				2	2	24	
32	Secretary Railways										
33	Agent Railways	65	24	89	23	9	32	35	179	9	
34	Chief Electrical Engineer	12	4	16	11	3	14	92	100	93	
35	Director of Geology	3	3	6	2	2	4	100	66	80	
36	Chief Inspector of Mines		2	2		1	1		50	50	
37	President B City Municipality	3	1	4	2	1	3	66	50	75	
38	Do M City do										
39	Do Bangalore City Trust Bd		6	6		2	2		33	33	
40	Chairman Mysore City Trust Bd	5		5	2		2	40		40	
41	Museum Superintendent	1	1	2							No suitable candidates from the backward communities applied for the places
42	Superintendent, Govt Printing	1		1	1		1	100		100	
43	Do do Stationery										
44	Do do Gardens	4		4	2		2	50		50	
45	Do do Museum	1	1	2	1	1	2	100	100	100	
46	Director of Archæology	2		2							
47	Registrar Mysore University	3	10	13	1	1	5	33	10	38	
48	Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation		1	1		1	1		100	100	
49	Conservator of Forests	11	17	28	7	12	19	64	70	68	
50	Auditor Mysore Railways	50	7	57	23	1	24	46	14	42	
	Total	608	191	1,099	274	176	450	45	96	40	

STATEMENT B

Serial No	Description of the appointment	Number of appointments which fell vacant	Number given to the members of backward communities	Percentage of appointments given	Remarks
1	Carrying a pay of Rs 100 and above.	29	14	48	
2	Carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and above but below Rs 100	121	31	25	
3	Carrying a pay of Rs. 25 and above but below Rs 50.	362	141	39	
4	Carrying a pay of Rs. 15 and above but below Rs. 25	587	264	45	
	Total ...	1,099	450	40	

STATEMENT C.

Serial No	Name of the community	Number of appointments given	Serial No	Name of the community	Number of appointments given
1	Kshatriya	21	22	Devanga	1
2	Vaisya	14	23	Goldsmith	1
3	Lingayet	55	24	Padmasala	1
4	Vakkaligar	38	25	Rangare	1
5	Barber	2	26	Ganiga	1
6	Telugu Banajiga	10	27	Halu Kurubar	1
7	Mudaliar	20	28	Malayalee	2
8	Pillay	8	29	Tigalar	1
9	Mahratta	6	30	Other Non-Brahmin Hindu communities	42
10	Kurubar	3			
11	Uppara	1			
12	Naidu	20		Total 1 to 28 ...	269
13	Naik	2			
14	Satani	6	31	Jain	6
15	Coorgi	3	32	Christian	97
16	Weaver	2	33	Mahomedan	77
17	Gollar	1	34	East Indian	1
18	Rajaput	2			
19	Panchama	2		Total ...	181
20	Ravt	1			
21	Panchala	1		Grand Total ...	450

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. Order No. 1895-902—E A. G., dated 21st May 1921.

Government Proceedings.

Issues revised instructions for printing ——

READ—

G. O. No. 6786-9—G M 260-14-1, dated the 29th December 1914, prescribing the form in which the Government Proceedings should be printed.

No. 1895-902—E. A. G., DATED 21ST MAY 1921.

With a view to effect savings in printing and stationery, Government are pleased to direct, in supersession of the order read above, that Proceedings of Government be printed in the same manner as this order, the docket appearing at the top of the first page, and the order itself being continued on the same page below the docket.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Superintendent, Government Printing.
The Secretaries to Government.

Exd—C. R.

GPB—21-5-21 115

No. 1827-80--E. A. G. 308, DATED 16TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No. E. A. G. 308, dated the 23rd August 1918, appointing a Committee for enquiring into the question of further encouragement to members of the backward communities in the public service.

(Printed as annexure 1).

2. Letter dated the 15th August 1918, from the Secretary of the said Committee submitting the report of the Committee.

(Printed as annexures 2 & 3).

Order No. 1827-80—E A G. 308, dated 16th May 1921.

The question of the adequate representation of all communities in the State in the publice service has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. Various instructions have been issued from time to time in regard to recruitment and the grant of certain concessions for candidates for public service belonging to backward communities. Government felt in 1918 that the time had arrived for a comprehensive review of the situation and for taking more definite measures for the increased representation of backward communities, consistently with the maintenance of the required standard of efficiency, in the service A Committee was accordingly appointed for this purpose in August of that year with Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., as President and the following gentlemen as members :—

Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur C. Srikanteswara Iyer.

Rajakaryaprasakta Rai Bahadur M. Muthanna.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar.

Rao Saheb H. Chenniah.

Mr. Nawab Gulam Ahmad Kalami.

Mr. M. Basava Iya.

2. The questions referred to the Committee were as follows :—

(*i*) Changes needed, if any, in the existing rules of recruitment to the public service.

(*ii*) Special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among members of the backward communities.

(*iii*) Any other special measures which may be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public service without materially affecting efficiency, due regard being paid also to the general good accruing to the State by a wider diffusion of education and a feeling of increased status which, it is expected, will thereby be produced in the backward communities.

3. The Committee's report was received in July 1919, and the opinions of the Heads of Departments on this report have since been received. Government have given their careful consideration to the question in all its aspects and are pleased to lay down the following lines of policy in this matter.

4. Government consider it necessary in the public interest that an endeavour should be made to arrive at a definite standard of representation of the backward communities in the public service, provided qualified candidates are available. They are at present of opinion that the proportion of the members of backward communities in all headquarter and district offices of all departments should be gradually raised to 50 per cent of the total strength (exclusive of those in inferior service) within seven years. Such an increase is obviously possible only if a sufficient number of candidates belonging to those communities and possessing the necessary qualifications become available. Government hope that the communities concerned will devote special

efforts to training an increasing number of their students for the public service so as to avail themselves of the opportunities now extended to them. In this connection, it has been suggested that if qualified candidates belonging to backward communities are not available duly qualified candidates belonging to those communities should be imported for employment in the State so that the prescribed proportion may be reached in any case. Government consider, however, that the claims of candidates who are subjects of His Highness should have precedence irrespective of the community to which they belong, over candidates not subjects of Mysore. The appointment of outsiders to the public service will therefore in future, as hitherto, be permitted only under exceptional circumstances, and will require the previous sanction of Government in each case.

5. Government consider it unnecessary that the term "backward communities" should be rigidly defined for the purposes of this order. The term should be understood as including all communities other than Brahmins, who are not now adequately represented in the public service.

6. In order to secure the result referred to in para 4 above, it will be a standing instruction to every officer authorised to make appointments to the public service, and to any special agency constituted in pursuance of this order, to give preference to a candidate of a backward community in making an initial appointment so long as the former possesses the prescribed minimum qualification even though he may be less qualified than other candidates. This concession will not be a permanent one and will be given effect to until the proportion of candidates belonging to backward communities attains the level prescribed in para 4 of this order. A preference of this nature cannot obviously be extended to the backward communities in respect of promotions in service. The interests of service require that when once recruitment is made all officials should depend for future promotion on their capacity and efficiency. No other consideration can be allowed to enter into the question of promotion.

7. In order to enable backward communities to take advantage of the opportunities now afforded it is necessary that they should be given certain further facilities both in regard to education and the rules of recruitment. The Committee have made certain recommendations in regard to educational opportunities. These proposals have been dealt with in the order separately issued on the Education Memorandum, extracts from which order are appended hereto annexure 4.

8. In regard to the rules of recruitment, the following facilities will be afforded in furtherance of the policy declared above :—

(i) The maximum age for entry into service, which is now 25 years, will be raised to 28 in the case of candidates of backward communities.

(ii) It has been represented by the Committee that the minimum qualifications, educational and departmental, now required of officials are unduly high and that they may well be revised and lowered, having in view the character and nature of the services required in each department. Government accept the view that the rules in this behalf require fresh scrutiny and revision and are accordingly pleased to direct that such revision be undertaken forthwith. In this connection the Committee have suggested certain considerations to be kept in view, namely :—

(*a*) The Educational Department and perhaps in a lesser degree the Judicial Department require a high standard of general and literary education in the officers entrusted with the execution of the duties of the department ;

(*b*) the Revenue and Police Departments do not require as high a standard ; in them energy, good sense, and initiative are probably surer aids to success than scholarship ;

(*c*) in practical and technical services such as Forest, Agriculture, Mining, Electricity, Commerce and Industries, etc., efficiency is probably better achieved by early apprenticeship and by training in the department itself under a thoroughly expert head than by a course of University training; and

(*d*) for clerical and ministerial officers the standard of general education need not be very high, and a knowledge of English, except in a few offices, need not be regarded as essential.

Government cannot agree with the somewhat arbitrary distinctions made by the Committee among the several departments of Government in regard to the standard of

general qualifications required for the officers of those departments. It is not easy to lay down a hard and fast rule in this respect. The work to be done in each department will have to be carefully reviewed and the qualification required for each fixed with reference to the needs and character of the work to be turned out, and with due regard to the declared policy of Government to encourage the recruitment of candidates belonging to the backward classes.

(iii) The Clerkship Examination rules will also be revised in the light of the foregoing instructions.

9. The Committee have proposed also that in regard to the selection of officers to the higher grades of service, competitive examinations might be abolished, and recruitment made by selection by a Board of representative officers. Government do not consider it desirable at present to abolish competitive examinations for direct recruitment to the higher ranks of the service in certain departments. In their opinion, the interests of the backward communities are sufficiently safeguarded by the nomination of an adequate number of candidates from among those classes on each occasion of recruitment by competition, in the same manner as has been done hitherto.

10. The Committee suggest that it would tend to the better carrying out of the policy sketched out by them if steps are taken to post an increasing number of officers belonging to backward communities to the Headquarter offices. Government accept the principle underlying this recommendation and will consider specially the claims of officers belonging to backward communities in filling up appointments at headquarters.

11. Government feel that in order to achieve the required progress within the prescribed period special arrangements are necessary to ensure that all qualified candidates belonging to backward communities and desirous of entering public service should secure appointments without undue delay. A central agency is also required for registering all applications for appointment and putting applicants in touch with the offices where vacancies exist or occur from time to time. They are accordingly pleased to direct that a Central Recruitment Board be constituted for this purpose in association with the Efficiency Audit Branch of the Chief Secretariat. The detailed functions of this Board and the manner in which appointments should be made in the several departments after the Board comes into existence, will be dealt with in a separate order. The Board will in addition be charged with the responsibility for obtaining statistics of recruitment during each official year, and reviewing the progress made in increasing the representation of the different communities in the public service.

12. Before concluding, Government desire to place on record their thanks to Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., and the other members of the Committee for their labours and for the comprehensive report that they have submitted.

K. MATTHAN.
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

EXD.—C. 2

No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, DATED 16TH MAY 1921.

ANNEXURE 1.

G. O. No. E. A. G. 308, dated the 23rd August 1918.

As there is at present a large preponderance of the Brahmin community in the public service, it is the desire of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that all the other important communities in the State should be adequately represented therein. The question as to what steps should be taken to encourage the members of such communities to seek employment under Government in larger numbers has long engaged attention and the action taken from time to time to this end is explained in the accompanying note.

2. Government deem it necessary now to review the whole position from a comprehensive standpoint and enunciate a policy for future guidance. To enable them to do so, they have decided to appoint a Committee containing representatives of all the principal communities in the State, to investigate and report on the question. The Committee will consist of the following members :—

PRESIDENT.

Sir Leslie C. Miller, KT.

MEMBERS.

Rajasabhabushana Diwan Bahadur C. Srikanteswara Iyer, B.A., B.L.
Rajakaryaprasakta Rai Bahadur M. Muthanna.
Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar, B.A.
Rao Saheb H. Chenniah
Mr. Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami.
Mr. M. Basava Iya, B.A., B.L.

3. The questions which the Committee are requested to consider are the following:—

(i) Changes needed, if any, in the existing rules of recruitment to the public service

(ii) Special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among members of the backward communities.

(iii) Any other special measures which may be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public service without materially affecting efficiency, due regard being paid also to the general good accruing to the State by a wider diffusion of education and a feeling of increased status which, it is expected, will thereby be produced in the Backward communities.

4 The Chief Secretary to Govenment will furnish any further information that may be required by the Committee Mr. N. Madhava Rao, Officer in chage of the Efficiency Audit Branch of the Secretariat, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

5. Government trust that the Committee will be able to send in their report within two months from this date.

6. The proceedings and the report of the Committee will be treated as strictly confidential.

[*N B.*—The annexures to this order are not reprinted here.]

ANNEXURE 2.

From the Secretary to the Special Committee for considering the question of adequate representation of Backward Communities in the Public Service in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated 15th August 1919.

With reference to Government Order No. E. A. G 308, dated 23rd August 1918 appointing a Committee to investigate and report on the question as to what steps should be taken to encourage the members of communities other than the Brahmin community to seek employment under the Government in larger numbers, I am directed to submit the accompanying printed report of the Committee, a note of qualification by Diwan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana C. Srikantesvara Iyer, and a minute of dissent by Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar together with the signed originals. An Abstract of the recommendations is appended to the report for facility of reference.

2. A copy each of the set of statistics made available for the reference of the Committee and of the synopsis of the rules of recruitment to the service in the several departments are also enclosed for reference. [The synopois is not reprinted here.]

3. Spare copies of the report and accompaniments are sent separately in a sealed cover.

No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, DATED 16TH MAY 1921.

ANNEXURE 3.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER STEPS NECESSARY FOR THE ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Our Committee was constituted under Government Order No. E. A. G. 308, dated 23rd August 1918, in which it was desired that a report should be submitted to the Government in two months from the date of the order. We held meetings on the 3rd September 1918, 11th and 12th March and 24th and 25th June 1919. At the first meeting it was deemed necessary to ask Government for certain statistics and it was due to the length of time required for their compilation that an extension of the period allotted to our deliberations had to be obtained. After the meetings in March at which some members of the Committee were absent, it became necessary to circulate a draft of the resolutions arrived at those meetings, and this produced some fresh suggestions and opinions; it then became necessary to hold another meeting and this could not be held before June owing to the absence of the President of the Committee from the State. Our best thanks are due to the Government for the information supplied to us. The tables containing the information are printed at the end of this report as appendices.

2. *Terms of reference.*—The Government Order states that there is at present a large preponderance of the Brahmin community in the public service, and that it is the desire of the Government that the other communities in the State should be adequately represented therein. Our Committee was appointed to investigate and report on the question as to what steps should be taken to encourage the members of the important communities other than the Brahmin community to seek employment under the Government in larger numbers. The specific questions we are required to consider are the following :—

(1) Changes needed, if any, in the existing rules of recruitment in the public service.

(2) Special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among members of the backward communities.

(3) Any other special measures which may be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public service without materially affecting efficiency, due regard being paid also to the general good accruing to the State by a wider diffusion of education and a feeling of increased status which, it is expected, will thereby be produced in the backward communities.

3. *Definition of backward communities.*—By backward communities, we understand generally those castes or communities coming under a general head of caste or community as enumerated in the Census Report of 1911, which contain less than 5 per cent. of literates in English. The Indian Christian, Mudaliar and Pillay communities are also included for certain purposes in the backward communities by virtue of Government Order No. 8940-90—Edn. 96-16-1, dated 8th May 1917, and Government letter No. 3949—Edn 42-17, dated 13th October 1917. It will thus be seen that the term backward classes is recognised to include all the communities in the State other than the Brahmin The Europeans and Anglo-Indians who have English for their mother-tongue will of course be excluded by that fact.

We have in these circumstances dealt with the matters referred to us in accordance with this classification. The European and Anglo-Indian servants of the State are few in number and do not materially affect the questions under consideration. For practical purposes, therefore, we divide the communities into two groups only Brahmins and others, but in fixing the proportion of appointments between the Brahmin and the other classes, it seems to us that the appointments held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be excluded from the total number of appointments, and that the remaining appointments alone should form the basis for the distribution.

It will be understood therefore that in the report when we use the expression 'backward classes,' we mean all communities other than Brahmins and Europens and Anglo-Indians. A third class included in the 'backward classes,' is the 'depressed classes'; to them we refer in particular in some places, and include them in general among the backward classes.

4. *Recommendations exclude menial and inferior services.*—We assume, having regard to the third paragraph of Government Order No. 1069-1118—E. A. G. 247, dated 15th September 1918, that the menial and inferior services are not to be taken into account in compiling the returns of appointments given to backward communities and our recommendations do not refer to these branches of the service.

5. *No need to justify our recommendations.*—From the terms of the Government Order dated 23rd August 1918, our task appears to be to suggest some suitable means by which the object of the Government to secure larger representation of the backward communities in the service of the Government may be effected without materially affecting the efficiency of the service, remembering at the same time that the efficiency of the service as is ordinarily understood is not the only end in view, but that due regard should also be paid to the general efficiency of the State as measured by the social and educational results of a proper distribution of high offices among the different communities. We refrain from discussing the causes which have led to the existing preponderance of Brahmins in the services, or the effect of this preponderance on the services and the people of the State, because we understand from the order that the Government are convinced of the necessity of making a change in this respect and no arguments of ours are necessary to support that conviction.

6. *What is 'adequate' representation.*—Proceeding then on the basis that in the distribution of the public offices of the State, the communities other than the Brahmin are not adequately represented, we have first to arrive at a conclusion what is 'adequate' representation. The Census Report of 1911 shows that the Brahmins number 1,94,570 out of a total population of 57,01,579. The depressed classes, *viz.*, the Panchamas, Madigas, etc., form a population of 10,43,891 (*vide* G. O. dated 8th May 1917). Even if we exclude the depressed classes who may not be expected to enter the superior service in any numbers for some years to come, the Brahmins form only 1 —22nd of the rest of the population. These figures doubtless indicate that there is room for a considerable diminution in the representation of the Brahmin community in the public services. We recognise that population is not the only factor to be taken into consideration, and that one important factor is the maintenance of the efficiency of the services Efficiency, however, is not to be measured solely or even mainly by academic qualifications and it will not be denied that there are many important branches of the administration in which other qualities such as sympathy, honesty of purpose, energy and common sense go as far to make an efficient officer as literary superiority. We do not wish to suggest that the Brahmin community is deficient in these qualities, but it cannot and does not claim a greater share of them than other communities, while its superiority at present in the capacity to obtain academic distinctions can hardly be questioned.

Again under the present system of Government, the officers of the Government in the higher grades of the service have necessarily much influence in shaping the policy of the administration, and the efficiency of the services viewed as machines for securing the even and uniform progress of the State, is likely to be increased by the presence, in their ranks, of officers of different communities. And viewed from the point of view of the services themselves, it is likely that their efficiency will be advanced by promoting a greater feeling of equality among officers and by relieving those who are in the minority of the feeling that their interests are likely to suffer at the hands of the majority. For the fact cannot be ignored that an officer in the exercise of his duty of making appointments and promotions finds it easier to see the virtues of his own community than those of others.

We think that a large increase in the proportion of officers drawn from communities other than the Brahmin may safely be advocated without any fear that the efficiency of the service as a whole will thereby be materially reduced. We recognise that this increase cannot be suddenly made without risk of dislocation of the administration or injustice to present incumbents of offices, and after giving a good deal of consideration and discussion to the matter, we have determined to recommend to the Government to fix a period of seven years within which to reach what, for the time, may be regarded as adequate representation. If by the end of this period not more than half of the higher appointments, administrative and ministerial, be held by Brahmins, and not more than one-third of the subordinate appointments, we think, that the question of adequate representation will be answered for the time.

Our colleague, Mr. Ranga Iyengar, is of opinion that it is undesirable to fix any definite proportion, and that it must be left to the Government to see that the increase in the representation is fair and adequate according to their own views of adequacy, but the majority of us think that the hands of the Government will be strengthened if a minimum be fixed up to which they can require all dispensers of official patronage to work. Without it, we fear that the object in view is less likely to be gained in a reasonable time. Mr. Ranga Iyengar agrees with the rest of us that if any period and any proportion have to be fixed, those which we are suggesting are reasonable and suitable.

7. *Representation to be general in all grades.*—We think it essential that the distribution of the proportion fixed should be made equally in all grades and departments of the service, and we believe that the best, if not the only, way to secure the continuance of a proper representation of different communities is to maintain adequate representation of those which are not Brahmin, in the highest offices. If that is done, there is little fear that inequalities will be allowed to recur in the lower ranks, and what inequalities there may be will soon adjust themselves. Moreover we are of opinion that the proportion should be maintained not in each grade only but also in each office as far as that is possible : it should not, for instance, be sufficient that the proportion is maintained in the grade of Assistant Commissioners ; it should be maintained also among the officers of those grades serving in the Secretariat ; and it should be maintained among Heads of Departments and Secretaries to the Government, and we venture to think it should be the rule to maintain it in the Executive Council itself.

By the higher appointments to which we recommend the application of the rule of equality in seven years, we mean, those whether executive or ministerial, which carry a salary classed as Rs. 50—100 or a higher salary. The lower appointments to which we propose the rule of ⅓ and ½ within seven years are those below that grade and also especially the subordinate executive grades whether the pay reaches or does not reach Rs. 100, offices such as those of Police and Excise Inspectors, Shekdars and the lower executive officers in such departments as the Agricultural, Public Works and Co-operative Departments. It is these officers who come most frequently in contact in their official capacity with all classes of the people of the State and from the point of view of general administration it seems desirable that in these grades a full representation of all important communities should be found.

8. *Unnecessary to provide for separate representation for each individual community.*—It is not necessary, at the present stage, to complicate the problem by taking each separate community into consideration and trying to adjust its claims, nor could we do so satisfactorily with the information at our disposal. For the present, as can be seen from what is happening in Southern India, in spite of the numerical and communal disparities of the different communities, still from the point of common interests to be achieved, these communities fall roughly into three groups, (1) the Brahmins (2) other caste Hindus, Mahomedans and Indian Christians, and (3) the depressed classes. These may be taken as unitary groups for the purposes of our report, as they are for other purposes.

In regard to the depressed classes we have suggested measures elsewhere in the body of the report by which their interests can be promoted and here we need say only that we are emphatically of opinion that those among them who are qualified by education for the higher grades of service should, for the present, be preferred to others when they are available. In respect of the other two groups, we desire as mentioned above the establishment of equality within the next seven years, which still leaves the Brahmins in a position of undoubted advantage. The future will have to determine itself on lines which we trust will be equitable and will lead to a more harmonious and uniform development of all classes. We believe that our proposals represent a fair and adequate representation to which it will be possible to work up in the case of the backward classes within the period of seven years. We regard the period as the maximum to be permitted and the proportion as the minimum to be achieved in the period.

9. The above is our principal recommendation and may here be repeated. Within a period of not more than seven years, not less than one-half of the higher and two-thirds of the lower appointments in each grade of the service and so far as possible in each office are to be held by members of communities other than the Brahmin community, preference being given to duly qualified candidates of the depressed classes when such are available.

10. *Measures to achieve this end.*—We now discuss particular means to be adopted by the Government to reduce the disparity between the representation of the Brahmin and the other classes in the service and to bring about the equalisation within the fixed period. The measures which, the Government Order shows, are at present adopted with a view to ensure the larger employment in the public service of persons belonging to the backward communities are :—

(i) the grant of exemptions from qualifying educational tests;

(ii) preferential selection in the case of equal or nearly equal qualifications;

(iii) relaxation of the severity of prescribed tests; and

(iv) requiring the selection of a minimum proportion of the backward classes in making appointments.

11. The statements appended to this report show that these rules and measures, though not without value, have not, as they are worked, fulfilled the purpose they were expected to serve. The reservation of a fixed ⅓ or ¼ of the appointments as in

the case of Probationers, etc., may not achieve the object of equalising the representation of communities and may even produce a contrary effect. We need only take two instances to show how the reservation of a fixed proportion of appointments intended to equalise the representation has in its working borne out the above assertion. Firstly, the order passed during the Commission days in 1874 and reiterated without any modification in Circular No. 2138-98, dated 19—21st January 1895, during the time of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, reserved $\frac{2}{10}$ths of the appointments in the grades of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constbles and Jamedars in the Police Departments to Brahmins and $\frac{8}{10}$ths to Mussalmans and other Hindus. In spite of this long standing order, we find from a table in the appendices about the officers in the Police Department that in 1918, out of 361 officers, 191 were Brahmins. Secondly, since 1914 though the number of men nominated by Government to the grade of Assistant Commissioners was increased with a view to increase the representation of backward classes in the Civil Service, the number of men selected through the Mysore Civil Service Examination has also been raised, and in the result, the backward classes continue relatively where they were. Again, till 1914, the number of men promoted to Assistant Commissionerships was 3 or 4 each year. But since 1915, this number has gone up to 10 or more each year and there is a large preponderance of Brahmins among them. If we take Statement II in the appendices and calculate the percentage of non Brahmin appointments to the total number of appointments in each grade during the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, we find that the results obtained have not shown any progressive reduction of the inequality each year, but on the other hand, have actually aggravated it year by year as will be clearly proved from the following table:—

Salary	Community	1916	1917	1918
Rs.				
50 to 100	Non-Brahmin ...	32	28	26
	Brahmin	68	72	74
100 to 250	Non-Brahmin ...	18	19·14	18
	Brahmin	82	80·86	82
250 to 450	Non-Brahmin ...	31	22	24
	Brahmin	69	78	76
450 to 800	Non-Brahmin ...	38·5	36	33
	Brahmin	61·5	64	67
800 and upwards ...	Non-Brahmin ...	18	24	29
	Brahmin	82	76	71

Taking the class of appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 50 to 100, it will be seen that the percentage of members of backward communities to the total men in service in that grade in 1916 was 32 which was reduced to 28 in 1917 and further reduced to 26 in 1918. In the grade of Rs. 250 to 450, the corresponding percentage was 31 in 1916 which was reduced to 22 in 1917 and it was 24 in 1918. We beg to draw attention in this connection to the practice recently adopted in Madras of appointing men from different communities for the post of the Deputy Tahsildar on lines approaching the proportion basis which has a real tendency to equalise the representation. In our view, the right course is to take the existing proportion of Brahmins to other communities in each grade of appointments together with the percentage of those communities to the total number of appointments in each grade and reserve as many appointments in that grade as may be necessary to secure a progressive reduction of inequality in each year and vary it each year according to circumstances in order to attain the goal which we have recommended. We see that there will be difficulty in the way of applying a similar rule in the case of promotions, but we do not think the difficulties are insurmountable.

PART II.

12. *Special educational facilities.*—Having dealt with the matter referred to us in some of its general aspects, we now propose to discuss the three questions stated in paragraph 3 of the Government Order. Education being the basic principle which tends to the harmonious equalisation of the representation of the different communities in public service, we propose to take up first for consideration the second question which refers to "special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among members of backward communities."

13. *Primary education.*—So far as primary education is concerned, our recommendations relate to the depressed classes in particular and to the other backward classes in general. We fully support the recent policy of Government declaring that pupils belonging to the depressed classes should be freely admitted into all schools and that grants should be refused to such schools as decline to admit them. At the same time we believe

that for the rapid expansion of education among these classes, a system of special schools also should be developed. Great sympathy and care are required from the teachers, if results of any value are to be expected. A system of special Panchama schools with the teachers drawn from the Panchamas and a special Inspectorate seems to us to be necessary to secure speedy results. We deem it important that the Head of the Education Department and the supervising agency generally should be selected with reference to their sympathies and general attitude towards the depressed classes. A large extension of the system of distributing small scholarships or doles will be useful to overcome to some extent the reluctance of most of the parents to spare their children to attend schools which they are unable to do in their present condition. Such an extension should cover both the number and value of scholarships We also recommend the establishment in each district of an institute like the Central Panchama Institute in Mysore with boarding and special facilities for general and industrial education.

As for the other backward classes we recommend a wider expansion of primary education by the establishment of more schools with competent and better paid teachers and by the strengthening of the supervising staff. This is an obvious recommendation and the Government are alive to the importance of the question; the main difficulty in the way of adopting it is the question of the provision of the necessary funds. As to this, we think that in the provision of funds for education and in making education free, preference may be given to those kinds of education which are resorted to by the backward communities even at the risk of stinting for a time the requirements of higher education.

14. *Secondary education.*—As regards secondary education, we are anxious to see an early increase in the number of Lower Secondary Schools of the Anglo-Vernacular type. We prefer this type to the purely vernacular type and we think that schools of the latter type might well be converted so as to make English a compulsory subject in order to give equal opportunities to the rural as well as to the urban population.

We are of opinion that all secondary schools and colleges should be remodelled on a sort of polytechnic basis, so that those whose special aptitudes lie in the study of manual arts may be enabled to reach the stages of higher education with the assistance of their special aptitudes, and that proficiency in the studies certified by a diploma or degree might properly serve as a passport to the Government services We cannot of course set out here details of a scheme of this kind, but we think that if perfected as a part of the scheme of general education, it would serve as a stimulus to members of the backward classes to pursue their studies into the regions of higher education, and that the efficiency of the general administration would be increased by an admixture of officers with some practical acquaintance with the difficulties and requirements of many of the people with whom they have to deal, officers who may be expected to render perhaps greater help in the material development of the country than university graduates in arts and theoretical sciences.

15. *Fair proportion of teachers to be of the backward classes.*—It is necessary to have in all the secondary schools and indeed in all schools where the number of teachers is more than two, a fair proportion of teachers recruited from the backward classes so as to ensure for their pupils a sympathetic treatment. This goal can, we think, be reached without any delay and without impairing departmental efficiency either by giving preference to qualified teachers of the backward classes or, should there be an insufficient number of these, by exempting temporarily members of these classes from the stringent operation of the rules restricting recruitment to natives of Mysore. And it might be worthwhile, we think, to grant special or extra allowances to teachers of the backward classes, which should not be less than what is allowed in case of Malnad Service. We think it is essential that the rule that a proportion of the Inspectors of Schools shall be of the backward classes be rigorously enforced, and these officials might also be given similar allowances. In calculating this proportion, the Inspectorate employed for the Hindustani Schools should be excluded as in the case of European and Anglo-Indian officers and the remaining appointments should be distributed among Brahmins and other classes.

16. *Distribution of general scholarships.*—The question of the distribution of the scholarships other than those awarded by competition for merit both in schools and colleges is important in considering the facilities for the higher education of the backward classes. Besides the scholarships reserved for backward classes, there are general scholarships in the University colleges and secondary schools, technical scholarships and scholarships awarded for qualifying for some of the departments, such as Forest, Public Works, etc. As regards the first class, *i e.*, backward class scholarships, we think that the amount of Rs. 85,000 out of the one lakh of rupees granted for students in the University Entrance Classes, High Schools and Secondary Schools is insufficient and requires to be doubled at least. As regards the general scholarships, there seems to be now a danger of the failure to recognise the fact that the backward classes are entitled to have their adequate and fair share of those scholarships in addition to the special scholarships reserved for them. On

account of the existence of the backward class scholarships, there seems to be a tendency in practice to regard them as the only kind of scholarships to which those classes are entitled, and to exclude students of these classes completely in the University grade and largely in the other grades from the benefits of a distribution of these general scholarships. It must, we think, be made clear by the Government that the special scholarships are not to be taken into consideration as having any bearing on the distribution of general scholarships except in so far as to prevent one student from getting two scholarships For the better distribution of scholarships we recommend the appointment of representative sub-committees similar to those created in paragraph 2 of the Government Order of 31st May 1919, consisting of one or two educational officers and three non-officials representing important communities, not only for the special scholarships but also to allot the general scholarships and free-studentships in all grades of education including the University. This method is, we think, preferable to leaving the matter entirely to educational officers or to the University Council. It may be found possible to reserve a certain number of the existing Indian and Foreign scholarships for the backward classes and we think it should be done. We would suggest that two-thirds of the number be reserved for them for the next five years. If there are not a sufficient number of candidates of those classes in any one year, the scholarship so left over may be awarded to Brahmin candidates. We think that advertisements for applicants for such scholarships ought not to demand, at any rate in the case of candidates of the backward classes with whom alone we are now concerned, educational qualifications higher than those prescribed for admission to the course for which the scholarship is granted as is being done now in the case of scholarships to Dehra Dun (Forest Department Notification, dated 17th February 1919) and foreign scholarships. Whatever be the selection finally made, it is not right we think, by such advertisements to exclude from candidature any one who is qualified for admission to a course under the terms prescribed by the authorities by whom the course is regulated. If the course is open say, to graduates, the advertisement for candidates should not restrict application to those who have taken a degree with honours.

17. *Distribution of seats in Schools and Colleges and Hostels.*—A subject which we think requires the careful attention of the Government is the provision of sufficient accommodation for students of the backward classes in the existing Government schools and hostels. From Statement No. XVII, we see that out of 522 students accommodated in the Government hostels, 435 are Brahmins and only 87 of other classes. We recommend that preference be given to the backward class pupils for admission into such institutions It is pointed out in the Government Order of May 1917 that there is a great falling off in the number of students after reaching the Primary Grade. This is in part due to the fact that they have to leave their villages to pursue their higher studies in towns and cities. We deem it essential that hostels should be constructed in all taluk headquarters to encourage parents to send their children from the village elementary schools to the secondary schools. It is also necessary that in all hostels there should be at least three separate kitchens, two for vegetarians and one for non-vegetarians with a view to meet the convenience of all communities. These may be provided as early as possible. In the Government hostels, a certain proportion of seats should be reserved for the backward class students, and we would fix it at not less than 50% unless the students forthcoming are less than that number. Private or communal hostels should receive the same grants as the Government hostels do. This would give an added stimulus to the philanthropy of public spirited persons and would go to satisfy a much needed want of the student community.

A matter which is of importance and as to which we believe there exists some dissatisfaction is the question of the allotment of seats in schools and colleges The refusal to admit the backward class students to a high school or college class for want of accommodation is obviously a serious blow which may to an appreciable degree counteract any attraction towards higher education which the Government may provide. The discouragement caused to his community by the refusal to admit a backward class student is probably much higher in degree and more intense than would be caused to the Brahmin community by the rejection of a student of that class. and it is for this reason that the backward class students should receive a preferential treatment in this matter. We suggest that the claims of the backward communities should be satisfied first up to one-half of the number of seats available in each class or section thereof. And this should be done not with reference to all the seats available as a whole but class by class to ensure that a member of the backward communities shall not unnecessarily be driven to study in a class which does not suit him. Such an even distribution is suggested as it has been represented to us that some students of the backward classes have had to seek admission to aided schools in order to pursue studies in the mathematics and science sections, owing to refusal of admission to those sections in Government schools.

18. *Hindustani Schools.*—The existing six Anglo-Hindustani schools in the Province are certainly not enough to impart English education to Mussalmans. It is necessary that their number and efficiency should be increased without delay. The Government may also consider the advisability of opening Hindustani sections in some of the Taluk Anglo-Kannada schools, as an experimental measure, in places where an adequate number of Mahomedan boys are available to join the school but where there is no Anglo-Hindustani school, and may employ Hindustani knowing teachers on the staff of these institutions to teach boys in the Hindustani sections English and other subjects through the medium of their mother tongue. The addition of such Hindustani sections to selected Anglo-Kannada schools is likely to bring together Hindu and Mahomedan boys under one roof and under one management and would prove a very desirable means of giving education to Muslim boys side by side with their Hindu brethren. After all, Mussalman students are in need of this arrangement only in the Lower Secondary stage of English education.

19. *Modifications in the rules of recruitment.*—We now pass on to question I in the Government Order, *viz.*, the changes needed, if any, in the existing rules of recruitment to the public service.

20. (*a*) *As regards qualifications.*—A perusal of the existing rules of recruitment, a copy of which is included in the appendices, suggests the following questions, *viz.*, (1) whether a higher educational qualification than is necessary for the particular office has not been insisted upon in some of the offices, (2) whether an undue preference has not been shown to candidates possessing a knowledge of English greater than is actually necessary, (3) whether there has not been an unnecessary insistence on the B. A. degree qualification, (4) whether the competitive examination for the Civil Service is desirable when the educational development of all classes of the people is not uniform, and (5) whether too great prominence has not been given to literary education without sufficient regard to executive or technical efficiency or other qualities which go to make up a sympathetic and successful officer. The crux of the matter is the English language. It is true that the University degree marks a definite standard of general education apart from English, and it may well be that a University life has a good effect on the character and manners of our young men, but there seems to be no reason why the standard of general education attainable in the high schools, if they are properly organised and administered, should not be sufficient to justify the admission of young men to the services, to those at any rate which do not require special proficiency in any particular branch of knowledge whether it be English or Science or Philosopy.

The University degree is doubtless a mark of value, and it operates as a standard which it is easy to fix, but it can hardly be said to be necessary when we consider the number of eminent statesmen and successful administrators whom we have had in Mysore and among whom we may name Dewan C. Rangacharlu, Messrs. Thumbu Chetty, C. Madiah, C. Sreenivasiengar, K. Doraswami Iyer, Abdur Rahman and Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., etc., who though unprovided with university degrees, admittedly proved not less efficient than those who had secured such distinctions.

Most of the rules prescribing high educational qualification are of recent origin and we cannot but think they may have had some operation in excluding members of the backward classes from positions which they might have filled with credit to themselves and their community. We may here invite attention to the rules of recruitment for entry into the Excise Department for the post of an Inspector as contained in pages 20 and 21 of the Rules* of Recruitment in Public Service, Mysore, and also rules relating to the appointment of Head Munshis of District Courts contained in page 25 of the same rules in both of which cases a somewhat peculiar and, as it seems to us, unnecessary preferential gradation is laid down, which we think ought to be abolished.

We think the Government should lay down a policy for each department of public service and fix the minimum of educational qualifications for entry into particular grades of appointments according to the nature of their functions ; and leave the future promotions of their officers to depend largely on their general and executive efficiency. That is to say, an officer desiring to rise from a lower grade which he had entered with the minimum qualification should not necessarily be required to equip himself with the qualification prescribed for the higher grade which he tries to enter but should secure his promotion in his turn if he seems to be fit for it, apart from prescribed tests. Officers in service may improve themselves and fit themselves for promotion though they may be unable to study for examinations or seek entrance to a University.

21. (*a*) The next point of which we suggest the consideration is the desirability of making some classification of departments and appointments from the point of view of recruitment rules.

(1) The Educational Department and perhaps in a lesser degree the Judicial Department require a high standard of general and literary education in the officers entrusted with the execution of the duties of the department.

* Not reprinted here.

(2) The Revenue and Police Departments do not require so high a standard; n them, energy, good sense and initiative are probably surer aids to success than scholarship.

(3) Practical and technical services such as the Forest, Agriculture, Mining, Electricity, Commerce and Industries in which efficiency is probably better achieved by early apprenticeship and by training in the department itself under a thoroughly expert head than by a course of University training.

and (4) for clerical and ministerial officers, the standard of general education need not be very high, and a knowledge of English, except in a few offices, need not be regarded as essential. We suggest that it may be possible to consider and remodel the rules of recruitment on these lines.

21. (*b*) *As regards age at the time of appointment.*—We consider also that in regard to candidates of the backward classes, the age limit for entry into service may, for the present, be raised from 25 to 28 years.

22. *Substituting competitive examination by a Board of Selection.*—In regard to the selection of officers to the higher grades of services such as appointment of Assistant Commissioners and Munsiffs in which some are selected by a competitive examination, some others are nominated, while the rest are promoted from the subordinate service, we do not see why a Board of representative officers should not be able to select candidates without a competitive examination in the very subjects in which a University will have declared them to have passed. Coupled with such educational qualification as may be prescribed, selection by a Board ought, if properly done, to secure the admission of suitable candidates, better than a purely literary competition like the present Civil Service Examination. A system of selection by a Board of special officers is, we believe, in force in Madras for the selection of Deputy Tahsildars in that Presidency, and the Committee appointed under Government Order No. G. 9060-9102—G. M. 401-16-1, dated 2nd January 1917, is on these lines. We are therefore in favour of the abolition of all competitive examinations. It is desirable, at any rate at present and until education is more evenly distributed among the various communities, to revert altogether to the system of nomination, as experience during the last 20 years has shown that the only candidates selected through the Mysore Civil Service Examination who are not of the Brahmin community are three Indian Christians from outside the State. The competitive examination for the selection of Munsiffs may for the same reason be abolished. Provisionally until the competitive examinations are abolished, a larger proportion, say 2 out of 3 of the total number of appointments should be given to members of the backward classes by nomination. For example, if six appointments of Assistant Commissioners are to be made by direct recruitment, four of them should be filled by candidates from backward classes and the remaining two by the other class. If, however, one or more candidates of the backward classes obtain a rank in the competitive examination, the number of candidates nominated from those classes may be reduced proportionately.

23. *Substitution of English by the Vernacular in official correspondence in the Districts.*—In respect of the lower grades of appointments, it will, we believe, be found possible to reduce considerably the volume of English correspondence by extending the use of the vernacular, particularly in all District and Taluk Offices, except when such correspondence is conducted directly with Government, and in such offices, a knowledge of Kannada and some departmental tests in Kannada such as Accounts, Revenue, Excise, Registration, Stamps, etc., seem to be quite sufficient. The object is to permit a larger employment of clerks who are quite sufficiently educated in the Vernacular to perform all their duties efficiently without pursuing their studies in English to any large extent. Regarding the clerical staff of the District Offices, it may be sufficient to have a handwriting and dictation test like that of the Local Service Examinations to show how far the candidate is capable of dealing with the English correspondence.

We are of opinion that for the offices such as those of Sub-Registrar, Inspectors of Police and Excise and all appointments of higher status but which do not belong to the gazetted ranks of the service, the minimum qualification in English required by the present rules should be reduced, and that no higher general educational qualification than the S. L. C. should be prescribed. In the case of Shekdars, the Lower Secondary certificate may be deemed to be a sufficient qualification.

24. *Shanbhogs.*—We have not overlooked the fact that there is one other class of public servants in which Brahmins preponderate or may even be said to have practically a monopoly at present, *i.e.*,, the Shanbhogs. We note, however, that these appointments are held by hereditary succession under the existing law and that legislative action will be necessary before a change can be effected.

25. *Special proposal for Secretariats.*—It will certainly tend to the better carrying out of the policy above sketched out if steps are taken to bring about equality in the Secretariats in three or five years instead of seven years. So much of the patronage passes through the Secretariats that this is important. The remark applies alike to Secretariat officers and Secretariat clerks.

26. *Arrangements for review of progress.*—To enable the people to gauge the progress made by the adoption of these reforms, it is desirable that the administration report of each year should show the proportion of Brahmins to all other classes in each grade of appointment together with the number of appointments and the percentage of appointments given to the members of backward classes to the total number of appointments in each grade showing also how the principle of progressive reduction of the inequality in public service has worked during the particular year towards the attainment of the goal arrived at by these recommendations. The report may also publish what special facilities for education of the backward classes have been provided and how far they have helped the promotion of the even distribution of education in the State. It is desirable, we think, that a standing committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen representing the classes for whose benefit these reforms are introduced, should be appointed to watch the administration of the rules and we would suggest that a Member of Council may be the President of the Committee.

It may be noted that the rules regarding the exclusion of outsiders were passed between the 9th of August 1913 and the 10th of May 1918 and the rules requiring higher educational qualifications which have in effect excluded from the public service those who are not of the Brahmin community, were also passed during the same period. Whatever the ideals of the authors of these rules may have been, they have in effect worked considerably to the detriment of the backward classes.

27. *Appointment of outsiders in certain cases.*—In this connection, we have considered the possibility that for a particular appointment which, according to the scheme of proportionate representation, ought to go to a member of the backward classes, there may be no qualified candidate among the members of those classes. With the extension of education among them, this contingency should become less and less probable, and even now, if our recommendations are accepted, can rarely occur in the case of the lower appointments. Should it occur when higher appointments are in question, some of us are of opinion that it is better to invite applications from members of backward classes outside Mysore rather than to fill the vacancy by a member of another class. It is thought by those who take this view that not only will the attainment of our general aim of equality in seven years be promoted, but that it is desirable in the interests of the backward classes to secure in all grades of the service a leaven of officers of those classes who may naturally have greater sympathy and consideration for their subordinates of the backward classes than can be expected of officers of other classes. Another suggestion and one which might be applied all round is that those whom it is the fashion to style non-Mysoreans may be admitted to the Mysore services if they are educated in Mysore schools and colleges. It is said that students in Coorg, for instance, might be attracted by the proximity of the Mysore University to study there, if they could hope for admission to the service of Government in Mysore, but might be deterred if they had not that hope, by the fear that a Mysore degree may not qualify them for admission to Government service elsewhere. On these questions we have been unable to make an unanimous recommendation, but the view set out above has the support of all the members of the Committee who represent the backward classes and so is entitled to the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

28. In regard to the third point which we are required to consider, namely, "any special measures which may be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public service without materially affecting efficiency, due regard being paid also to the general good accruing to the State by a wider diffusion of education, and a feeling of increased status which, it is expected, will thereby be produced in backward communities," we have made certain recommendations in other parts of the report, such as the appointment of a standing committee, the publication of the results of our recommendations with regard to services and education in the annual administration report and the exemption of non-Mysoreans of the backward classes temporarily from the rules of exclusion from higher offices.

29. *Social legislation.*—In addition to them, Messrs. Chennaiya, Kalami and Basavaiya desire that permissive social legislation such as is projected in British India on the lines of the Honourable Mr. Basu's Bill and the Honourable Mr. Patel's Bill should be passed in Mysore to enable the enlightened to enjoy civic and social freedom and to create

an atmosphere of greater practical liberalism and unity. Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Mr. Rangiengar and Mr. Muthanna consider that such a recommendation is irrelevant, as not coming within the terms of the reference to us, and the President is not prepared to express any opinion as to the probable value of legislation of the kind proposed to the backward classes. If there is a demand for it, it will doubtless be considered apart from any question of its effect on the public services.

We desire to express our gratitude to the Government for having given us the opportunity of representing our views on the matters referred to us.

LESLIE C. MILLER.
C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.
H. CHENNAIYA.
M. BASAVAIYA.
GULAM AHMED KALAMI.
M. MUTHANNA.

Note of Qualification by Rajasabhabhushana, Diwan Bahadur C. Srikantesvara Aiyar.

My own views being in entire accord with the principles enunciated in Government Proceedings No. E. A. G. 308, dated 23rd August 1918, the aspirations of the backward communities for a larger share in Government appointments of all grades and for further advancement in education have my warmest and most active sympathies. It is therefore with extreme regret that I have to qualify my assent to the Report, as it has eventually emerged. I have to do so, not because any of the important conclusions in it lack my hearty approval but because I cannot subscribe to many of the arguments by which it seeks to support its recommendations. I shall, therefore confine myself to stating the points in regard to which I regret to have to differ with the views of some of my colleagues.

2. Although I am fully conscious of the grave drawbacks of the system of recruitment for public service by means of competitive examinations, I am not for its total abolition in that it is the only effective safeguard against official jobbery. In a form modified to ensure more satisfactory selection, its continuance is, to my mind, indispensable.

3. Earmarking a certain number of appointments for members of the backward communities and filling them up by promotions from lower grades, superseding better men for no fault except that of not belonging to the class or community for which the vacancy is earmarked, is not only incorrect in principle but also unworkable in practice without detriment to the purity and efficiency of public service as a whole. Further an undue lowering of educational qualifications as a means of securing a larger proportion of the backward classes for higher appointments, is a retrograde step and is inconsistent with the objects for which we have established a University. One of the most powerful incentives to higher education will have thus been taken away.

4. The proposal of importing men merely for the purpose of increasing the representation of the backward communities is contrary to the spirit of the Government Order constituting our committee. We have only to suggest steps for encouraging the members of such communities "*in the State*," to seek employment under Government in larger numbers. And it is difficult to understand how the bestowal of appointments on outsiders could be an encouragement to *local* citizens.

5. Shanbhogs do not come under the category of regular Government servants and any reference to them in this Report is irrelevant. Their appointment is governed by principles totally different from those obtaining in the case of the rest.

6. Social legislation is likewise a matter altogether outside the scope of this Committee's work.

7. Lastly, the recommendations as a whole tend to perpetuate the very evil that this order of Government is seeking to remove. It is the "Preponderance" of a community in public service, with its consequences, that is sought to be checked. By *lumping* together all the backward classes, we but actively help the pushful ones among them to tread on the toes of the others. That this is not an imaginary piece of criticism is amply borne out by the facts and figures furnished by the reports of the Scholarship Committees of the backward classes, which we have but boldly to face. They bear incontestable testimony to the universal tendency to overlook the claims of the unrepresented, or more

backward communities. I am, therefore, strongly opposed to the *lumping* together of all such classes. Each of them should have its due share of attention paid to it separately, and its interests properly safeguarded.

8. Barring these exceptions, I generally agree to the recommendations in the report. Only, I should like to emphasize that whatever may be done for the advancement of any community, the utmost care should be taken to see that the motive to better themselves is not impaired, the incentive to make themselves competent is not taken away.

MYSORE,
30th July 1919.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.

Note of dissent by Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar on the subject matter of the reference under G. O. No. E. A. G. 308, dated 23rd August 1918.

1. I desire to express my cordial sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of not only the so-called backward communities but of all backward persons to whatever community they may belong. In a progressive State like Mysore, the ideal conditions to be aimed at for attainment should be perfect harmony among all the subjects of the State, equal enjoyment of social and political privileges and equal opportunities for bettering their moral, social and economic condition. Unfortunately for reasons which it is not necessary here to discuss, the rate of progress varies with each individual and with each class of individuals. Wise statemanship consists in making earnest, continuous and intelligent efforts to uplift laggards without retarding the progress of those classes or persons who, having taken full advantage of the existing facilities, have risen and have demonstrated their capacity for rising yet higher. I recognise that the number of backward and depressed persons in the State is unduly large, that every effort should be made to enable them to rise higher and that no stigma or disability should attach to any person merely on the score of his caste. In the attempt to devise methods of remedying existing evils the effects should be distinguished from the causes and attention should be concentrated upon the elimination of the causes—the effects too being dealt with as far as practicable. In my opinion, the root cause of the present lamentable inequalities is the want of the right kind of education. Educate the people properly, and the evils will gradually vanish.

2. The Government rightly desire to ascertain and provide special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among the members of the backward communities. I take it that such education will be based upon natural aptitude, instinctive preference and social environment of the pupils, and shaped accordingly. No amount of money which the Government can set apart for this purpose will be too much. While expressing my general agreement in the recommendations made by the President of the Committee under question II, I regret to have to respectfully dissent from—

(*a*) the exclusion of the backward persons belonging to communities styled forward. The number of such persons is very large and they are as much entitled to participate in the benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy as their fellow-subjects designated as backward communities ;

(*b*) the inclusion of the pupils of the backward communities in the distribution of general scholarships (not merit scholarships), while special scholarships, substantial in value and generous in number are and are going to be, provided for them exclusively ;

(*c*) the principle of refusing grants to primary schools which decline to admit pupils of depressed classes;

(*d*) the recommendations for the compulsory appointment of local sub-committees for the distribution of the special and general scholarships and freeships depriving the heads of schools and colleges of their discretion and powers of discrimination in the matter. The delegation of the work to a sub-committee will not be satisfactory and it is not right to distrust the heads of the institutions. The local committee, if appointed, may advise the headmaster or principal. The grant of a scholarship or freeship depends upon considerations, such as poverty, character, fair progress and regular attendance. The teachers, are the best judges of most of these points;

(*e*) the reservation for the backward classes of ¾ of the number of Indian, Foreign and Technical scholarships. My objection is to the reservation of a definite proportion of scholarships of each of these kinds and earmarking them as exclusively for the backward communities. I do not object to every eligible student of a backward community being given a scholarship. In respect of industrial and commercial education and technical education, all the communities in the State are backward and there ought to be no

discrimination of students by community in the allotment of such scholarships. The reservation of a definite proportion of scholarships for any particular community has an inevitable tendency to lead to the grant of scholarships to even ineligibles of the community, when there are more scholarships than eligible applicants. If however the ineligibles are excluded, the undisposed of scholarships will lapse even while quite eligible candidates of the so-called forward classes are forthcoming and are ready to benefit themselves and the State by successfully prosecuting their studies in British India or abroad. I would therefore submit that the number of such scholarships may be fixed and made available for all communities, backward as well as forward, and that while awarding the scholarships, preference may be given to eligible candidates of backward communities. This will serve the purpose intended without denying the advantages to candidates of the forward classes. But if reservation of a proportion of scholarships is necessary, the proportion should be based not upon the relative strength of populations but upon the numbers of eligible applicants for scholarships belonging to the different communities. Such proportion will necessarily vary from year to year;

(*f*) the preferential admission into schools and colleges of the pupils of the backward communities. This presupposes that more students apply for admission than accommodation can be found for. The point I wish to emphasize is that in view of the general backwardness of the country, the Government is under a moral, if not legal, obligation to find accommodation for every student applying for admission to a school or college. If for want of accommodation boys of the 'forward' communities are denied admission, it will lead to woeful waste of excellent material.

3. With the spread of education, the existing differences between class and class, individual and individual will gradually decrease, and no department of human activities will long continue to be more or less a monopoly of any particular class. If Government service was, until recently, chiefly manned by members of one community, the spheres of trade, agriculture, industry, etc., were being monopolised by the members of the so called backward communities. The former by reason of heredity, environment and purely literary education had to resort to the public service as their only means of earning a livelihood. The latter by reason of their heredity, environment and training, adopted the more lucrative vocations, grew wealthy and influential. The economic activities inaugurated in the State only a few years ago have already begun to bear fruit and we find to-day the barriers between the 'forward' and the 'backward' classes breaking down. Members of the 'forward' classes are readily taking to trade, agriculture, industry and other independent walks of life while those of the 'backward' classes are joining the public service in steadily increasing numbers. In the years to come, the general commingling will undoubtedly be more pronounced.

4. It may be that the sparseness of the 'backward' classes in the public service is due to the very limited spread of English education amongst them. I venture to submit that the real reson for the sparseness is that the members of the backward communities have been finding extremely profitable avocations ready to hand and have been taking them up in preference to a clerkship or other similar post under Government where they could only eke out a bare subsistence or a little more, with no small amount of drudgery. I cannot subscribe to the proposition that for securing the esteem of one's fellows and the feeling of increased status, service under Government is necessary. The claim of the backward classes for Government appointments ought to be put on a broader and higher basis, *viz.*, the right of every subject to serve the State in the capacity for which he is by nature and training best fitted. In order that he may exercise and enjoy such right he should be properly educated and suitable opportunities afforded. No one should be denied the benefits of such education and opportunities of serving the State. Communities and individuals who are unwilling or unable to participate in the benefits of education should be induced and encouraged to overcome their reluctance and difficulties and take their proper places in the economy of the State. To the subjects the Government owes the positive duty of affording every suitable educational facility and the negative duty of not debarring any subject on the ground of his caste from choosing any occupation best suited to his tastes and capacity. "The patronage of the State must be regulated in the main by public competition, and by the reward of merit; and the true law of progress is not the depression of the educational standard to humour the limitations of the individual, but the elevation of the individual to the level of modern competition."—Lord Curzon.

5. With these general observations, I proceed to offer my humble opinion on questions I and III of their reference.

(*a*) The public service ought not to be based upon communal or proportional representation of the different communities existing in the country. The service is designed

primarily to be efficient in the discharge of public duties for the benefit of the country a whole. The only considerations that ought to govern the selection of men for publ service are:—

(1) whether the applicant is a native of the country,

(2) whether he possesses the necessary physical and intellectual qualifications, an

(3) good character.

For posts for which eligible men cannot be found in any community within the State importation from outside the State is justifiable but the men imported ought to be enter tained in the service only for limited periods, steps during such period being taken to trai up suitable young men who are natives of the State to fill such posts.

The number of important communities in the State is more than 20. Each of thes communities cannot be proportionately represented in the public service and in ever grade and department of it consistently with efficiency. Such representation is not eve thought of or encouraged in British India where conditions similar to ours obtain.

(*b*) No definite proportion of appointments should be allotted to the differen communities. It seems to me, and I write subject to correction, that the idea underlyin the recommendations of some members of the Committee is to gradually reduce the numbe of Brahmin employees and increase the number of non-Brahmin employees. The divisio of employees into Brahmin and non-Brahmen classes and the lumping together of all th non-Brahmin communities into one class is neither warranted by the reference nor is just and equitable to each of the communities styled 'backward'. The services of th Brahmin community to the State and to the Royal house of Mysore have been graciously an publicly acknowledged and appreciated by His Highness the Maharaja so recently as Sep tember 1918 when a deputation of certain members of a few communities waited upon Hi Highness with a prayer for communal representation on local bodies. His Highness wa pleased to advise all his subjects to live in mutual amity and concord, hoped that th Brahmins would extend sympathy and help to their less-advanced brethren and assure the public that the Brahmins would not be penalised for being educated and cultured. I communal representation is deprecated in the constitution of local bodies, how can com munal representation be justified in filling up posts under the Government? In ever department and in every grade of service, whether you take them singly or in combination how can the posts be proportionately alloted to the different communities which numbe over twenty? If the non-Brahmin communities are all lumped together and a proportio of appointments is allotted to them as a whole, will not inequalities arise by reason of th over-representation of the more vocal and the non-representation or under-representatio of the less vocal 'backward' communities? In this connection it will be useful an interesting to ascertain the effects on communal representation which have flowed fro the operation of the twenty-five per cent rule.

(*c*) If communal representation in Government service is insisted upon then submit that each of the important communities should have its adequate proportion o representatives; and in regard to the determination of what is adequate proportion, I agre that, the proportion of a community's successful candidates to its total candidates fo service ought not to be less than the proportion of success to candidature achieved b another community."

(*d*) In determining the eligibility of a candidate for a Government post regard should be had for his being a native of Mysore, his good character, his physical fitness an for his having successfully passed the prescribed tests. The tests, I agree, should be o the minimum standard, just necessary for securing the required qualifications for an effici ent discharge of duties. The tests should be the same for all candidates to whatever community they may belong. The English language should be insisited upon only in th case of those appointments in which the knowledge of the language is absolutely necessary There should be no differentiation of equal and nearly equal qualifications with prefer ential rights for appointment of those possessing only nearly equal qualifications. Where the candidates are of equal merit, those of the 'backward' classes may be preferred until a satisfactory proportion of them are admitted into the service.

In granting promotions, passing the tests prescribed for the higher posts may not b insisted upon in every case, provided that in the opinion of the authority making th promotion, there are good reasons for exemption.

(*e*) I am strongly opposed to the abolition of the Mysore Civil Service and othe competitive examinations and to making more appointments by nomination than by compe tition.

(*f*) I am not in favour of fixing a higher age limit for entry into Government service in the case of candidates of the backward classes. The age limit is fixed for a variety of reasons conducive to efficiency.

(*g*) I emphatically protest against the recommendation that where eligible candidates of 'backward' communities are not available in the State, men of 'backward' communities outside the State should be invited and given appointments in the State. This crude and unpatriotic proposal is made to surmount difficulties arising from the adoption of the recommended communal proportionate representation, and owes its formulation to the unworthy and undeserved distrust of the sympathy of the 'forward' communities. After a long and arduous struggle the benign Government have openly and repeatedly decided that as a rule no one should be appointed to a place in the Government service unless he is a native of Mysore.

On the question of the permissive Social Legislation I agree with Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar.

In view of the importance of the questions referred by the Government and on account of the differences of opinion among the members of the Committee on important points, I would beg to move that the Government may be respectfully requested to publish the reports of the Committee and invite public opinion thereon.

MYSORE,

M. C. RANGAIENGAR

18th July 1919.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

PUBLIC SERVICE.

1. Within a period of not more than seven years, not less than half of the higher, and two-thirds of the lower appointments in each grade of the sevice and so far as possible in each office, are to be held by members of communities other than the Brahmin community, preference being given to duly qualified candidates of the depressed classes when such are available. (Para 9.) (Messrs Srikantesvara Iyer and Ranga Ivengar disagree.)

2. The right course to ensure the larger employment in the public service of persons belonging to backward communities is to take the existing proportion of Brahmins to other communites in each grade of appointments together with the percentage of those communities to the total number of appointments in each grade and reserve as many appointments in that grade as may be necessary to secure a progressive reduction of inequality in each year and vary it each year according to circumstances in order to attain the goal which has been recommended above. (Para 11) Do do

EDUCATION.

Primary Education—(among depressed classes).

1. A system of special Panchama schools with teachers drawn from the Panchamas, and a special Inspectorate seems to be necessary. The Head of the Education department and the supervising agency generally should be selected with reference to their sympathies and general attitude towards the depressed classes. (Para 13.)

(2) A large extension of the system of small scholarships or doles will be useful to overcome the reluctance of the parents to spare their children to attend schools which they are unable to do in their present condition. (Para 13.)

(3) We also recommend the establishment in each district of an institution like the Central Panchama Institute in Mysore, with boarding and special facilities for general and industrial education. (Para 13.)

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Primary Education—(among other backward classes.)

(4) For the other backward classes. we recommend a wider expansion of primary education by the establishment of more schools with competent and better paid teachers and by the strengthening of the supervising staff. (Para 13.)

Secondary Education.

(5) We are anxious to see an early increase in the number of Lower Secondary Schools of the Anglo-Vernacular type. Schools of the purely Vernacular type might well be converted so as to make English a compulsory subject in order to give equal opportunities to the rural as well as the urban population. (Para 14.)

(6) All secondary schools and colleges should be remodelled on a sort of polytechnic basis so that those whose special aptitudes lie in the study of manual arts may be enabled to reach the stages of higher education with the assistance of their special aptitudes, and that proficiency in the studies certified by a dipoloma or degree might properly serve as a passport to the Government service. (Para 14.)

(7) It is necessary to have a fair proportion of teachers recruited from the backward classes. (Para 15.)

(8) Special or extra allowances to teachers of the backward classes may be given, not less than what is allowed in the case of Malnad service. (Para 15.)

(9) A fair proportion of the inspectors of schools should be of the backward classes and these should also be given similar allowances. (Para 15.)

Scholarships.

(10) The amount of Rs. 85,000, out of the one lakh of rupees, granted for students in University Entrance class, High Schools and Secondary Schools is insufficient and requires to be doubled at least. (Para 16.)

(11) The special scholarships should not be taken into consideration as having any bearing on the distribution of general scholarships except in so far as to prevent one student from getting two scholarships. (Para 16.) — Mr. Ranga Iyengar disagrees.

(12) For the better distribution of scholarships, we recommend the appointment of representative sub-committees consisting of one or two educational officers and three non-officials representing important communities not only for special scholarships but also to allot general scholarships and free studentships in all grades of education including University (Para 16.) — Do do

(13) Two-thirds of the number of existing Indian and Foreign scholarships should be reserved for backward classes for the next five years. (Para 16.) — Do do

HOSTELS.

(14) Hostels should be constructed in all taluk headquarter towns and there should be at least three separate kitchens in all hostels, two for vegetarians and one for non-vegetarians. (Para 17)

(15) In Government hostels, a certain proportion (not less than 50 per cent) of seats should be reserved for pupils of backward classes. (Para 17)

(16) Private or communal hostels should be given the same grants as Government hostels (Para 17)

(17) The claims of backward classes should be satisfied first up to one-half the number of seats available in each class or section in all schools and colleges. (Para 17.)

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Mahomedan Education.

(18) The number and efficiency of Anglo-Hindustani Schools should be increased. (Para 18.)

(19) In places where an adequate number of Mahomedan boys is forthcoming to join the schools, Hindustani sections may be opened in some Taluk Anglo-Kannada Schools. In others, Hindustani-knowing teachers may be employed on the staff. (Para 18.)

Recruitment to Public Service.

(1) Government should lay down a policy for each department of the public service and fix the minimum educational qualifications for entry into particular grades of appointments according to the nature of their functions. (Para 20.)

(2) In the case of candidates of the backward classes, the age limit for entry into the service may be raised from 25 to 28 years. (Para 21.) — Mr. Ranga Iyengar disagrees.

(3) All competitive examinations (including Munsiffs' examination) should be abolished, and until this is done, a larger number of the appointments in the higher grades should be given to members of the backward communities by nomination. A Board of representative officers may be appointed for the selection of candidates instead of the competitive examinations. (Para 22.) — Messrs. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Ranga Iyengar and Muthanna disagree.

(4) For non-gazetted appointments, no higher general educational qualifications than S. S. L. C. should be prescribed, and Lower Secondary for Shekdars. (Para 23.)

(5) Steps may be taken to bring about equality in the Secretariats in three or five years. (Para 25.)

(6) The administration report of each year should show the proportion of Brahmins to all other classes in each grade of appointment, together with the number of appointments and the percentage of appointments given to members of backward classes to the total number of appointments in each grade showing also how the principle of progressive reduction of the inequality in public service has worked during the particular year. The report may also publish what special facilities for the education of backward classes have been provided and how far they have helped the promotion of even distribution of education in the State. (Para 26.)

(7) A standing committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen representing the classes for whose benefit the above reforms are introduced should be appointed to watch the administration of the rules. A Member of Council may be the President of the Committee. (Para 26.)

(8) Non-Mysoreans educated in Mysore Schools and Colleges may be admitted to the Mysore services. — Messrs. Srikantesvara Aiyar and Ranga Iyengar disagree.

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I.—Statement of employees in Government Service compared with the total population and the literate among them.

Caste or Race	Total population	Literate population	Literate in English	Number attending School (Lower Secondary and Higher Classes)	Total in Government Service (Superior)	No. on Rs. 100 and below	No. on Rs. 100 to Rs. 250	Number above Rs. 250	Percentage of 3 to 2	Percentage of 4 to 2	Percentage of 6 to 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HINDU—											
Brahmin	193,137	80,409	15,455	6,431	9,712	9,110	362	240	11·63	·8	·5
Kshatriya	36,894	6,031	688	268	220	206	5	9	16·34	1·7	·6
Vakkaliga	1,228,237	12,206	737	428	398	330	4	4	3·17	·06	·02
Lingayet	728,571	66,685	804	695	504	487	10	7	9·15	1	·07
Mudaliar	11,871	3,217	799	432	377	351	19	7	27·1	6	3·1
Other Hindus not specially backward ...	627,891	64,059	2,396	1,199	1,001	954	16	31	5·15	·2	·16
Specially backward or Depressed Classes ...	2,447,636	31,167	636	407	165	165	..	...	2·6	·07	·007
Mahomedans	291,708	34,891	1,307	727	1,078	1,045	17	16	11·9	·5	·4
Indian Christians ...	34,201	7,820	2,431	777	395	373	7	15	22·8	7·1	1·2
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	5,213	1,199	3,987	87	156	71	44	41	60·5	76	3
Total ...	6,705,359	349,904	29,190	11 219	13,946	13,092	481	370	5·9	·5	24

II —Statement of appointments held by the different communities in the State Service on 30th June 1916, 30th June 1917 and 30th June 1918

Appointment		Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayats	Vokkaligers	Kanchimas	Mudaliars	Nayadus	Other Hindus, each caste to be separately mentioned: Malayalis	Gold smiths	Jetties	Nairs	Satanis	Bunjaris	Gollas	Kurubas	Tigleys	Telugus	Chettiars	Other minor divisions	Indian Christians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Mahomedans	Jains	Other communities if any each to be separately mentioned: Malayalis	Parsis	Coorgies	Bengalis	Gujaratis	Other communities	Total
Appointments carrying a pay of less than Rs 25 per mensem (Subordinate Service only)	1916	1 00	117	89	110	222	81	79	80	62	1	3	8	23	40	18	37	8	6		248	253	10	711	24	5		2		1		
	1917	1 171	123	95	87	211	82	83	87	65		10	12	29	79	13	62	8	7	2	283	212	8	771	92	7	1	2		1	6	
	1918	1 107	148	41	112	238	9	71	86	67	1	12	12	29	80	13	44	11	10	2	322	257	11	80.	31	7	1	3		1		
Appointments carrying salary from Rs 25 to Rs 0	1916	2 282	13	30	13	10	6	196	91	11	1	2	2	1	1		2	18		1	31	71	21	150	10	1		3		1		
	1917	2 184	12	27	2	46	7	202	100	9	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	18		1	10	72	19	171	10	9		2		1	1	
	1918	2 821	12	22	20	1	5	113	107	11	1	3	2	2	2		3	21		2	43	71	19	177	5	3		1			7	
Do Rs 50 to 100	1916	631	11	8	11	17		82	11	1	1			2	2			7		2	8	13	29	44	2		2	1			22	
	1917	739	11	10	17	18		68	15	1	1	1		1	1		2	5		2	11	36	41	49	3		2	1			4	
	1918	862	16	10	20	18		82	18	1					2		2	5		2	12	43	41	65	1		2	1	1			
Do Rs 100 to 200	1916	249	1	2	11	6		16	6						2			1	1		3	6	11	7		1	1					
	1917	321	2	3	11			16	5						2			2	1		5	11	17	17		1						
	1918	362	3	3	10	1		19	7		1		1		1			1	1		5	7	11	37		1						
Do Rs 200 to 400	1916	106	2	1	4	2		6	3									1			4	5	6	9	1		1	2				
	1917	122	3		2	2		4	2									1			6	7	8	6			1	1			1	
	1918	150	4		5	3		5	1									1	1		2	5	17	13			1	1				
Do Rs 400 to 800	1916	10	4																		2	5	7	1		1		1	1		1	
	1917	3	3		2			1													2	1	5		1	1	1	2	2		1	
	1918	17	1	1	3			1	2						1						1	1	7		1		1	3	2		1	
Do Rs 800 and upwards	1916	12	1					1														1	17	1			1		1			
	1917	15	2			1		2														2	15	2		1	1					
	1918	11	1			1		1													1	3	17	3			3		1			
Total	1916	8 290	184	80	111	288	17	550	221	76	1	5	11	27	71	22	11	7	7	6	299	494	121	980	37	8	5	9	2	2	6	12,055
	1917	8 911	158	75	177	311	39	552	212	78	1	11	14	12	55	17	66	13	9	3	351	361	113	1023	16	13	8	11	2	2	12	12,959
	1918	9 712	220	76	504	418	67	577	242	81	1	15	15	4	101	14	18	18	11	3	381	395	170	1078	11	11	7	14	4	1	7	13,916

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III.—Assistant Commissioners appointed from 1912-13 to 1917-18 by promotion from lower grades.

Qualifications	Brahmins	Indian Christians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Mahomedans	Jews	Total
1912-13						
B. A.	2	..	..	...	...	2
... ...	..	1	..	..	...	1
Total ...	2	1	..	...	..	3
1913-14.						
B A., B. L.	3	...	..	..	..	3
B. A., ...	1	..	...	..	...	1
.. ..	1	...	...	..	...	1
Total ..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1914-15.						
B. A., M. L	1	..	..	..	..	1
B. A., B. L.	1	..	...	..	...	1
B. A.	1	..		1	...	2
Total ..	3	..	...	1	..	4
1915-16						
B. A., B. L.	5	...	..	.	..	5
B. A.	2	...	...	...	1	3
M. B., C. M., L., S. Sc.	1	..	..	...	..	1
.. ..	2	...	...	..	..	2
Total ..	10	..	...	...	1	11
1916-17.						
B. A., B. L.	8	...	...	..	..	8
B. A.	1	...	...	..	..	1
.. ..	2	...	..	1	.	3
Total ...	11		..	1	..	12
1917-18.						
B. A., B. L.	3	...	..	..		3
B. A.	3	..	..	..	..	3
.. ..	4	...	2	..	..	6
Total ..	10	...	2	...	..	12

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IV.—Assistant Commissioners appointed from 1912-13 to 1917-18 by nomination.

Qualifications	Kshatriyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligas	Mudaliars	Naidus	Mahomedans	Weavers	Total
1914.								
M A, Bar.-at-Law	..	1	..	..	...	.	..	1
B. A., B L.	1	.	.	.	.	..	..	1
B. A., LL. B. .	..	.	..		..	1	..	1
B A	1	.	..	..	.	.	..	1
Total ..	2	1	...	..	.	1	..	4
1916								
B. A, LL B	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	1
B. A . .	..	.	..	1	..	1	...	2
Total	1	.	.	1		1	.	3
1918								
B A (Hons)		.	1		..		..	1
B A, B L ...	1		.	.	1	.	1	3
B A	..	..	1		..	.	1	2
Total ...	1	.	2	...	1		2	6

V.—Probationers appointed in 1917-18

Qualifications	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayets	Vellala	Vokkaligas	Modali	Weavor	Jain	Mahomedans	Christians	Goldsmith	Total	Remarks
1917														
M A	2			..		.	..	...	...		..	..	2	
B A. (Honors) & C S	2	.				.		.		..	1	.	3	
B A. LL B., & C S	2	..	.		..	.	.	..	...	...	..	..	2	
B A, & Civil Service	1	.	...				..	...	...	.	.	.	1	
B A (Honors) ..	4	..	.		.	1	...	...	..	.	..	.	5	
B. A, B L. ...	..	...	...		1	...	..	1	.	.	..	.	2	
B. A, C. E	1		...	.	..	..			.	...			1	*Appointed
B A., L C E. ..	.	..	1				.	..	.	..		..	1	Assistant
B A .	3	1	...	1	1	1	1		1	3	..	.	12	Commis
G. B V C ..	1	...	..	.		.	..		.		...	.	1	sioner.
Total .	16	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	..	30	
1918.														
B A. (Honors) .	1	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	...	..	.	..	1	
B. A	..	..	..	..	.	.	1	...	..	1	...	1	3	
B. Com. ...		..	.	..		...	1	...	...	...	.	...	1	
L Ag.	.	...		..	.	1	..	...	.	..		..	1	
Total .	1	.	..	..	.	1	2	..	..	1	...	1	6	

(Note.—Nine of the candidates are said to have been selected on the main ground that they belonged to backward communities)

VI.—Qualifications of Revenue Probationers appointed in 1911 (By Communities)

Qualifications	Brahmin	Lingayet	Modali	Mahomedan	Total
B. A, B L	1	..	.	...	1
B. A	2	1	1	2	6
Total .	3	1	1	2	7

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Qualifications of Probationers appointed as Apprentices in the Geological Department in 1915.
(By communities.)

Year	Qualifications	Brahmin	Modali	Total
1915 ..	B. A.	2	1	3
1916 ..	B. A.	2	...	2

VII.—Statement of Shekdars of different communities in the State as it stood on 30th June 1918.

Shekdars	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligas	Mudali	Naidu	Other Hindus: Banajigars	Other Hindus: Washermen	Other Hindus: Satani
Number of Shekdars fully qualified under rules.	183	..	2	4	1	1	4	1	...	1
Number of Sheikdars not qualified.	85	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	1	...
Number of Sheikdars exempted under the rules.	3	...	..	1	1	..	...	..	...	..

Shekdars	Other Hindus: Gollar	Thigular	Rajaput	Jetti	Pillays	Kurnbars	Boyi	Indian Christian	Mahomedans	Jains	Wadder	Total
Number of Shekdars fully qualified under rules.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	217
Number of Shekdars not qualified	2	1	1	..	2	2	...	1	50	4	1	165
Number of Shekdars exempted under the rules.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	..	..	6

II.—Statement of Amildars and Deputy Amildars appointed from 1912-13 to 1917-18 classified by communities

No. appointed during	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Lingayets	Mudaliars	Naidus	Other Hindus	Sadar	Naik	Indian Christians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Mohamedans	Total	Remarks
1912-13	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	3	15	Those were duly qualified except in equitation.
1913-14	11	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	18	
1914-15	19	..	4	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	3	28	
1915-16	7	1	..	1	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	10	
1916-17	19	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	3	29	
1917-18	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	

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VIII.—Statement of Amildars and Deputy Amildars as it stood on 30th June 1918.

Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Lingayets	Mudaliars	Naidus	Naik	Sadar	Indian Christian	European or Anglo-Indian	Mahomedans	Total
56	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	7	78

IX.—Statement of Munsiffs in the State as it stood on the 30th June 1918, and during the years 1912-13 to 1917-18.

Munsiffs	Brahmins	Lingayets	Mudaliars	Mahomedans	Total
On 30th June 1918 ..	18	1	1	1	21
Munsiffs appointed in—					
1912-13	1	...	...	...	1
1913-14	2	..	...	...	2
1914-15	1	1	...	1	3
1915-16	1	...	1	...	2
1916-17	...	...	..	...	...
1917-18	2	...	...	...	2
Total ...	7	1	1	1	10

X.—Statement of applications received for Munsiffs appointments from duly qualified candidates of the State during the years 1912-13 to 1917-18

Number of applications received in	Brahmins	Mahomedans	Total
1912-13	..	...	..
1913-14	2	1	3
1914-15	2	...	2
1915-16	1	...	1
1916-17		...	..
1917-18	2	...	2
Total ...	7	1	8

XI.—Statement of Officers enlisted in the Police Department during the years, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Officers	Year	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vakkaligars	Mudaliars	Banajigars	Indian Christians	Mahomedans	Total
Jamedars ...	1915-16 ...	4	..	..	...	...	...	2	6
	1916-17 ..	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
	1917-18 ..	4	...	...	..	1	..	...	5
Head Constables ...	1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
	1916-17 ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	1
	1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sub-Inspectors ...	1915-16 .	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	1
	1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1917-18 ...	3	...	..	..	..	1	1	5
Inspectors ...	1915-16 ...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	1
	1916-17 ...	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	4
	1917-18 ..	...	.	...	...	..	..	1	1
Probationers ...	1915-16 ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
	1917-18 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Total ...	1915-16 ..	5	...	1	...	...	..	2	6
	1916-17 ...	5	1	...	...	..	1	3	10
	1917-18 ...	7	...	...	1	1	1	5	15

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Statement of Officers in the Police Department as it stood on 30th June 1918.

Officers	Brahmins	Kshatriya	Vaisya	Lingayet	Vakkaligar	Mudaliar	Naidu	Maharatta	Oilmonger	Banajiga	Indian Christian	European or Anglo-Indian	Mahomedan	Jain
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jamadars ...	89	11	...	6	6	2	2	4	1	3	1	...	34	1
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head-Constables ...	16	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	4	...
Sub-Inspectors ...	18	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	...
Inspectors ...	59	7	...	6	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	7	21	...
Probationers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	192	21	...	13	11	7	6	5	1	6	6	9	65	1

Officers	Jew	Coorgi	Kurubar	Rachevar	Gollar	Jatty	Bedar	Uppar	Weaver	Chetty	Palliegar	Not known	Total
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Jamadars	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	167
Head-Constables —	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	34
Sub-Inspectors ...	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	33
Inspectors	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	124
Probationers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3
Total ...	1	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	951

No 1827-80—E A. G 308, DATED 16TH MAY 1921.

XIII Statement showing the number of scholarships granted to pupils of the different communities in the State studying in the English Lower Secondary and Higher classes during 1915 16, 1916 17 and 1917 18

Appointment	Year	Number of Scholarships given in	Irulans	Kshatriyas	Vysyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligas	Panchamas	Vadabalajas	Valmikis	Banajigas	Sutars	Parivaras	Devangas	Upparas	Kumbaras	Reddy	Indian Christian	Europeans and Indo Indians	Hindu Muhammadans	Jains	Jews	Parsis	Native Christians	Anglo Indians	Others	Total
Appointments carrying a salary of less than Rs 25 per mensem (Number of scholarships)	1916		55	—	32	—	51	16	6	3	1	7	1	4	2	1	1	11	—	42	4	—	—	—	—	—	704
	1917		582	—	12	—	5	22	6	3	1	7	1	8	4	—	1	5	—	45	4	—	—	—	—	—	747
	1918		635	—	5	—	6	23	11	2	1	10	4	—	10	—	5	15	—	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	907
Appointments carrying a salary from Rs 25 to Rs 50 per mensem	1916		37	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	1917		61	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
	1918		53	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Appointments carrying a salary from Rs 50 to Rs 100	1916		14	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
	1917		14	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
	1918		14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Appointments carrying a salary from Rs 100 to Rs 250	1916		9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	1917		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	1918		8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Appointments carrying a salary from Rs 250 to Rs 400	1916		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1917		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1918		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Appointments carrying a salary of Rs 400 and upwards	1916		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1917		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1918		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Overseers Entrance Class—	1915—16		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	9
	1916—17		6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
	1917—18		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	17
Do Second Year—	1915—16		12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
	1916—17		13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	17
	1917—18		21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	18
English Lower Secondary Class—	1915—16		16	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	30
	1916—17		17	—	—	—	29	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	241
	1917—18		18	—	19	—	32	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	48	—	—	—	—	—	596

XIV.—Statement showing the number of Professional Scholarships of all grades, Indian and Foreign, given to members of different communities during 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18

Number of Scholarships given to	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligars	Panchamas	Muddaliars	Nadars	Pallegars	Telugu Banajigars	Satani	Bedas	Besta	Barber	Indian Christians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Mahomedans	Jains	Total
Indian—																			
1912—13	9	1	1				1								1				13
1913—14	10		1		1		1										2		15
1914—15	10						1												11
1915—16	18			1					1						1		1	1	23
1916—17	14						2					2			2		1		21
1917—18	8			1			1				1						1		12
Foreign—																			
1912—14	2				1														3
1913—14																			
1914—16	5						1												6
1915—16																			
1916—17	3	1													1		2		7

XV.—Statement showing the number of Freeships granted to pupils of the different communities in the English Lower Secondary and Higher Classes during 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18

Number of Freeships given to	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligars	Panchamas	Muddaliars	Nadars	Banajigars	Nairs	Kurubas	Muhammadans	Devanga	Satani	Sikligars	Lubbais	Panchalas	Gollas	Indian Christians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Telugu	Mahomedans	Reddy	Jains	Blacksmiths	Gangadi	Besta	Idiga	Beda	Washerman	Barber	Paryara	Total
Entrance Class—																																	
1915—16																																	
1916—17	88		10	19	4		1	3				1										8											136
1917—18	97½	1	11	17	8		6	7														9	1										166½
High Schools—																																	
1915—16	321	9	6	19	21		8	5	1	1			1	2	1				1			14	6									2	146
1916—17	388	22	11	31	32		13	12	3							5	2	1	1		1	68	9										597
1917—18	392	22	20	25	39		19	12		2			3	1						1	1	65	15									1	612
English Lower Secondary Classes—																																	
1915—16	297	11½	15	82½	85½	1	4	5	2		5	2	6½						22½			46	15½	1		1							318½
1916—17	343½	9½	13	93½	29½	23	8	18	3½		8½	1	2				18		14	1	1	46	16		2		1		1		1	12½	578½
1917—18	459	17½	17½	12½	98½	14	17	3	16		1½	3½	1	1			3		20½	1	1½	64	8		2	2	2	2		4½	2	1	813
Technical Schools—																																	
1915—16	1																																1
1916—17	1																																1
1917—18	18	1	1				2	1											1			1											25

XVI.—Statement showing the number of pupils studying in the English Lower Secondary and higher classes in the State, during the years 1912-13 and 1917-18

Class.	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vysyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligas	Panchamas	Mudaliars	Vandas	Pumbadas	Mahratt	Devanga	Reddis	Kapus	Setties	Bedas	Others	Parsi	Indian Christians	European and Anglo-Indian	Mohomedans	Jains	Jatti	Coorgs	Bestas	Kurubas	Telugu	Vaish	Barber	Medar	Golla	Total	Percentage of Brahmins to total	Percentage of Non-Brahmins to total
For the year 1912-13																																	
English Lower Secondary classes	1 012	27	113	104	13	3	39	27	9	3	1	3	27	19	13	6	15		36	1	116	10		1	6	25	2	1			3	1 916	57	14
High School classes	1 682	15	62	127	110	1	39	31	1	1			13		3				60		124	12				5			1		1	2,510	67 5	32 5
College (Arts) classes	269	1	41	23	10		12	10					1				17	1	6		11	3		2			1					133	62	38
College (Technical) classes	529	17	32	36	15	63	25	13	10	5	17				9		96		1 260		13	123				18			12			1 869	38 6	61 4
Total	3 073	60	256	370	249	68	115	81	20	9	18	6	14	21	4	6	216	1	1 1	10	107	22	3	6	6	13	3	1	1	12	1	6 228	57 1	12 6
For the year 1917-18																																	
English Lower Secondary classes	9,223	80	210	561	257	23	43	52	18	8	1	8	15	11	3	26		90	30	237	56	13	9	7	66	7	1	5		2	1 913	56 1	13 6
High School classes	3 137	111	156	210	75	3	39	29	3	10	1		7		3		64	1	13	2	283	15	3	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1 110	71 2	28 8
College (Arts) classes	217	11	21	2	23	1	3	6		2	1						1		1	1	36	5										102	63 2	36 8
College (Technical) classes	829	1	59	91	91	141	15	36	12	11	8						1		350	21	181	16		1	18	1	21		15		35	2 913	33	67
Total	6 131	264	456	864	446	168	102	113	43	31	101	101	91	11			121		577	57	740		15	11	30	73	30	5	21	1	10	11,218	57 2	42 8

Increase of Brahmin and Non-Brahmin pupils during the five years.

Brahmin ... Plus 3

Non-Brahmin ... Plus 8

XVII —Statement of Hostels attached to the Educational Institutions in the State with the number of boarders in them on the 30th June 1918

Name of Hostel	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligas	Panchamas	Madigas	Nadigs	Devanga	Satani	Panchala	Lanagas	Golla	Reddi	Kapu	Indian Christians	Europeans and Anglo Indians	Mahomedans	Jains	Kurubas	Beda	Wishnuvas	Bynel	Gangia	Woddia	Total	Total Brahmins	Total Non Brahmins
Government Hostels																												
District Normal School, Bangalore	22								2									1								25	22	
Hindu hostel attached to the Training College, Mysore	48																									48	1	
District Normal School Kolar	16			1	2																		1			20	16	4
District Normal School, Tumkur	30		3		1																					34	30	3
District Normal School, Hassan	26			4																						30	26	4
District Normal School, Shimoga	16									1	1	1				1	1					1	1			22	16	6
District Normal School, Chitaldrug	16				1			1	9		1				1											26	16	10
District Normal School attached to Government High School, Chaunapatna	24				2		1					1														28	24	4
Government High School Kolar	14						1						1													19	14	5
Government High School Chikballapur	10	1			3																					14	10	4
Government High School, Tumkur	54		1		3		1								1											61	54	7
Government High School Hassan	15				2																					17	15	2
Government High School Chikmagalur	8																			1						12	8	4
Government High School Shimoga	37	2			2																					41	37	4
Government High School, Chitaldrug	8								4					2	2					1						17	8	9
Government High School, Mysore	22																									22	22	
Engineering School Mysore	22		1		2			1							2											26	22	1
Maharaja College Hostel Mysore	19	1	2	1	2							1			1	5										31	19	12
Women's Home, Mysore	33		1																1							35	33	2
Total	435	4	7	6	23		3	6	9	1	2	2	1	2	5	6		1	1	5		1	2			522	437	87

Statement of Hostels attached to the Educational Institutions in the State, with the number of boarders in them on the 30th June 1919

Name of Hostel	Brahmins	Kshatriyas	Vaisyas	Lingayets	Vokkaligas	Panchamas	Widdalars	Nadars	Devangas	Sadars	Pinchalas	Banajigas	Gollas	Reddis	Nairs	Indian Christians	Anglo-Indians and Europeans	Mahomedans	Jains	Kurubas	Ediga	Washermen	Barbers	Carpenters	Others	Total	Total Boarders	Total Non-Brahmins
Private Hostels																												
Srinivasamardhem Orphanage	21		3				1	1																2		28	21	7
Ursu Boarding Home Mysore		81																								81		81
Sri Lashmimara mha Bhavana Patasala																								10		10		0
London Mission Boarding Home (Boys) Bangalore																16										16		6
Hardwicke College Mysore					11											70										81		80
Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Tumkur																100										100		100
Mission Hostel, Kolar						9										72										81		81
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Orphanage, Hassan																102								1		103		102
M E Mission Girls' Boarding School, Kolar																148										148		148
Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, Bangalore																62										62		62
London Mission Girls Home Bangalore.																70										70		70
Total	21	81	3		11	9	1	1								649								32	4	862	21	791
Mahomedan Hostels																												
Mahomedan Hostel attached to the Training College, Mysore																		64								64		64
Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore.																		24								24		24
Total																		88								88		88
Special Hostels																												
Hostel for the Deaf and the Blind	12	1	2	1	4													3								23	12	11
Agricultural School Hostel Hebbal	26	1	2	1										1		3		1								35	26	9
Total	38	2	4	2	4									1		3		4								58	38	20

No. 1827-80-E. A. G. 308, DATED 16TH MAY 1921.

ANNEXURE 4

Extract from the Government Resolution on the Education Memorandum.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL COMMUNITIES.

41. "*Backward classes.*—The proposals made above regarding the improvement of primary and middle schools in rural areas are calculated to bring adequate facilities within easy reach of the rural classes As an incentive for the higher education of a large mass of the population, Government have abolished fees in middle schools A large number of scholarships have been instituted for the backward classes. The award of these scholarships will be systematised but so as not to incur additional expenditure

In the Memorial submitted to H. H. the Maharaja, the deputation consisting of the representatives of the Non-Brahmin community in the State represented that the rural people have not been given the same chances as the population of the towns owing to the existing defects in the educational organisation, *viz.*, the absence of English Lower Secondary Schools of a uniform type throughout the State, the want of hostels for all communities at each secondary school and the levy of contribution from villagers towards the maintenance of schools in rural areas. The Miller Committee have also sent recommendations more or less on similar lines for the development of the education of Panchamas, for a wider expansion and improvement of Primary Education, the establishment of a uniform type of middle schools, the introduction of Practical Instruction, the establishment of hostels, the increase of allotment for scholarships to backward communities and the reservations of seats, in schools and colleges. It will be seen that with the exception of the last two proposals the other recommendations have been sanctioned in this order.

Proposals for systematising scholarships are under consideration. The question of reservation of seats for particular communities does not seem to call for any special orders as accommodation is proposed to be provided for all candidates seeking admission in the departmental institutions."

No 1739-41 / E. A. G. 524

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 6th May 1921.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying list of forms of the Police Department is prepared in accordance with paragraph 3 of G. O. No. 2139-92—E. A. G. 444. dated 19th May 1920 directing the preparation of a standard list of form in use in the several department of the State. Nos. 1 to 88 in the list are those included in Volume II of the Mysore Police Manual which was printed in 1918 and the amendments to some of the form since sanctioned in G. O. No. G. 4823-4—Pol. 32-20-2, dated 31st August 1920, have been shown in the last but one column of the list The form prescribed for confidential report on Police Inspectors (No. 5 in Vol. II of the Mysore Police Manual) is found to be meagre and not useful to bring out the essential information required for forming a correct estimate of the capacity and character of the officer reported upon Another form proposed by the Inspector-General of Police is approved for adoption in place of the existing Form No. 5. Similarly, in regard to Form Nos. 75 (Inspection Book) and 79 (List of persons ordered to notify residence) one or two addition are found necessary which are indicated against them in the list in the last but one column. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to issue the necessary *addenda* and *corrigenda* to the Police Manual.

2. Besides those included in Vol. II of the Mysore Police Manual there are some more forms (Nos. 89 to 124) which are now in use and which, it is necessary to print and supply. These have also been included in the list Samples of Nos. 89 to 116 inclusive may be incorporated in Vol II of the Mysore Police Manual when it is reprinted and Nos. 117 to 124 inclusive which are required only for the office of the Inspector-General of Police printed as an annexure to the Office Manual. The numbering adopted in this standard list should not be varied from in future and all forms sanctioned in future should be given a distinctive number.

3. Government having sanctioned the use of carbon paper in writing up Police diaries and reports, some of the forms which were in counter and trifoil have had to be changed in size and shape so as to admit of duplicate and triplicate copies being taken by means of carbon sheets. Needful instructions in regard to paging, perforation, etc., have been given in the last column.

4. At present headings are being printed on each page of a register. This is unnecessary. Printed headings may be supplied at the rate of 2 copies for each register care being taken to use tough and durable paper and they may be pasted on to ordinary blank books, the pages of which may be suitably ruled and machine numbered. The registers for which such headings are to be supplied are shown in the margin

Serial Nos 1, 4, 8, 9, 12, 16 to 19, 24, 29, 33, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 63, 65, to 67, 75, and 115

5. Those forms which require to be printed in Diglott are also indicated in the last column.

6. Two hundered copies of the accompanying list may be printed along with the statement * showing the distribution of forms to the several districts, 120 copies being sent to the Inspector-General of Police for reference in his office and in the District, Divisional and Taluk Police Offices, 5 kept in the stationery Depot and 5 in the Government Press for reference, and the remaining seventy copies sent to the Efficiency Audit Branch of the Chief Secretariat.

7. Now that the normal requirements of the Department in respect of these forms have been appoximately fixed in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, Government desire that the annual indents, which now involve much labour should be dispensed with, except in the case of those forms which are required casually. The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery Depot, will accordingly print and supply in June each year without calling for any indent all those forms in the list which are not marked casual, forms so marked being printed and supplied only on the receipt of indents from the districts after they are once supplied.

No: 1739-41—E. A. G. 524, DATED 6TH MAY 1921.

8. Correct samples of these forms furnished by the Inspector-Ceneral of Police are herewith sent to the Superintendent, Government Printing. When copies are struck off, four sets of these should be maintained in files for purposes of reference, one in the Press, one in the Stationery Depot, one in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the fourth in the Police Branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat. The set maintained in the Government Press may be bound in the form of a loose leaf book so that the sample required may be taken out easily for being passed on to the working branch and when printed copies are ready, a copy of the last printed set replaced as sample in the proper place. In order to keep the file of samples in the Press up-to-date, the Inspector-General of Police should send to the Superintendent, Government Press, a fresh sample, every time any alteration whatsoever is authorized in an existing form. When a new form is sanctioned, the Inspector-General of Police should, in addition to sending a sample, send the particulars in respect of it, required to bring it on the standard list. The press should, on printing copies of the same, send a copy to each of the other offices where sample files are maintained, namely the Stationery Depot, the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the Police Branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

By Order
K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Police.
The Superintendent, Government Printing.
The Superintendent, Stationery Depot.

Exd.—C. R.

LIST OF FORMS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Serial No.	Name and description of form	Authority under which prescribed	Period	Offices for which prescribed	Size and description of paper and of book	Approximate number required in a year	Reference to sample form	Remarks
1	*Enlistment* Register ..	Mysore Police Manual, Vol. I, Section 14.	...	Offices of D. S. P. and A. S. P, Officer in charge of Pol. Reserve, S. P. Rys. and C. I. D.	Pg. 18 lbs Fc. in books of 50 sheets.	20 books in 4 yrs.	Mysore Police Manual, Vol. II, page 101, as revised in G O. No. G. 4823-4—Police 32-20-2 of 31-8-20.	Casual
2	Roll of undersized / overaged men recommended for enlistment.	12	Occasional	Do	Folio ...	100	Police Manual, Vol. II, page 102	.....
3	Confidential Register of Inspectors, etc.	37	...	Do	Fc. in books of 50 sheets.	20 books in 4 yrs.	103	Casual, to be printed on one side only.
4	List of Detectives	37	...	Do	Do ...	Do ...	103	Casual.
4A	List of Constables fit for promotion	37	...	Do	Fc. in books of 50 sheets.	20 books in 4 yrs.	G. O. of 31st Aug. 1920.	Do
5	Confidential Reports on Police Inspectors, etc.	38	Annual	Do	Fc. sheet ...	400	*Vide* sample attached.	.....
6	Superintendent's Weekly Diary, Part I.	45	Weekly	Do	Fc Folio ...	1,000	105 revised in G. O. of 31st Aug. 1920.	.....
7	Superintendent's Weekly Diary, Part II.	47 to 50	Weekly	Do	Do ...	10,000	106	.....
8	Superintendent's and Inspector's Crime Registers.	48 & 75	...	D. S. Ps. and A. S. Ps and Inspectors.	Fc. in books of 50 sheets.	250	107	.....
9	Superintendent's Check Register of Crime.	53	..	D. S. Ps. and A. S. Ps.	Do ..	20	108 revised in G. O, of 31st Aug 1920.	.....
10	Inspection Report of Head Stations by Superintendents.	107	...	Do	Fc. in books of 10 sheets.	1,000	109 revised in G. O. of 31st Aug. 20. 121	.....
11	General Diary	78	...	Inspectors ...	In books of 200 folio sheets.	400		Duplicate numbering, alternate sheets to be perforated. To be printed on one side only—D.

12	History of the Taluk ..	76	...	Inspectors	Fc. in books of 25 sheets, excluding page for index.	100 books (blank) with 300 headings in print.	122 to 125 revised in G. O. of 31st August 1920	Blank books to have pages numbered in print
13	Memo Form Book . ..	286	..	All Police Stations	100 folio sheets—to be stitched into books	400 books ..	126	In trifoil—D
14	Memo of Remarks on Diaries ..	273	...	Inspectors	Do .	400	127	D
15	Tappal Books ..	.....	.	All Police Offices and outposts	.....	700	General form will do.	D
16	Ammunition Account Register ..	I-G. P's Office Manual.	..	Office of the I. G P and District and Taluk Police Offices	Fc. folio in books of 50 pages.	120 books (blank) ruled as in sample with 240 copies of heading.	129	Casual— D
							130	Casual—D
17	Arms Account Register ...	Do .. Mysore Police Mannual, Vol. I	...	Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	131	Casual—D
18	Register of Government Property ..	160	...	Do ..	Do ...	Do .	132 & 133	
19	General Kit Register ..	.....	..	Office of the I.-G P., Office of D S Ps and A S P's and Inspectors	Fc in books of 25 sheets	Do ...		
20	Cash Book	.....	...	Do ...	.....	150 books ...	General form will do	... ..
21	Inspection Report of Head Station by Amildars and Inspectors.	107	Half yearly and quarterly.	Amildars and Inspectors.	Fc. 4 to—in book form—36 pages.	5,000	135—*vide* existing form.	
22	Itinerary Report of Inspectors ...	64, 111	Monthly	Inspectors ..	Fc. folio . .	1,500	*Vide* sample given in G. O of 31-8-20	...
23	Abstract of do ..	111	Monthly	Do .	Fc. breadthwise	1,500	137 added to the G. O of 31-8-20	.....
24	Register of Cases dealt with by Prosecuting Inspectors	84	...	Prosecuting Inspector	Fc. folio—in books of 100 pages.	75	138	...
26	Reward Roll	125	Occasional	D S. Ps and A S. Ps	Fc folio breadthwise.	4,000	140	.... .
27	Punishment Roll of Inspectors ...	145	Do	D S Ps and A. S Ps. and I -G of Police	Do ...	200	140	Casual
28	Station House Diary	271 & 272	Daily ..	All Police Stations	Fc. folio in books of 100 leaves.	3,200 books .	. . ..	Duplicate numbering, alternate sheets to be perforated—D
28(a)	Abstract of Duty	272	Do ...	Do ...	Fc Folio ..	1,50,000	141	D

LIST OF FORMS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name and description of form	Authority under which prescribed	Period	Offices for which prescribed	Size and description of paper and of book	Approximate number required in a year	Reference to sample form	Remarks
29	Station Crime Register ...	Mysore Police Manual Vol. I, 169	..	All Police Stations.	Demi, 1 in books of 100 pages	400	142	Col. 15 to be added and Col. 14 to be amplified. *Vide* sample and G. O. of 31st August 1920. D
30	First Information Report ...	164	...	Do ...	Demi long folio, in books of 150 pages	400	143	Triplicate numbering, each sheet to be followed by two perforated ones diglot.
31	Special Diary	192	...	D. S. Ps., A. S. Ps., Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	Fc. folio in books of 200 pages	3,600 books (blank)	.....	Duplicate numbering alternate sheets being perforated.
	Fly leaf diary	.....	...	Do ...	Fc. 4to ...	1,00,000	145	Diglot.
32	Arrest Report	Section 62, Cr. P. C., M. P. M., Vol. I.	...	All Police Stations	Demi long folio, in books of 50 sheets	400	146	To be printed on one side, D.
33	Prisoner's Search Register ...	221	...	Do ...	Fc. folio in books of 50 pages	400	147	Pages to be numbered in print, D.
34	Application for Detention ...	234	...	Do ...	Demi folio in books of 50 leaves	400	148	D
35	Report of Property Seized ...	241-2	...	Do ...	Demi long folio, in books of 50 leaves	800	149	D
36	Bail and Security Bond of Accused	233	...	Do ..	Fc. folio in books of 50 pages	400	150 & 151	D
37	Order to Subordinate Officer to Arrest	217	...	Do ...	Fc. 4to ...	40,000	152	D
38	Summons to Witnesses ...	189	...	Do ..	Fc. 4to ...	80,000	152	D

39	Search List	240	...	All Police Stations	Fc. folio, in books of 150 leaves	1,200	Second copy on page 153 with columns 2, 5, and 7 of first copy added, *vide* G. O. dated 31st Aug. 1920	To be printed on one side only. Tripliate numbering, each page to be followed by two perforated ones. D
40	Charge Sheet	248	...	Do ...	Double Fc. odd size, in books of 100 pages	800	154 and 155 as amended in G. O. No. G. 5731-40—Pol 256-13-2, dated 11th Sept. 1920.	Duplicate numbering, alternate sheets being perforated. D
41	Recognizance Bond of Witnesses ...	Section 170, Crl. P. C.	...	Do ...	Fc. 4 to, in books of 150 leaves	1,000	156 marked original.	Triplicate numbering each sheet being followed by two perforated ones. To be printed on one side. Casual. D
42	Final Report, Form B ...	248	...	Do ...	Demi long folio, in books of 100 pages.	400	Page 157 and 8 as amended in G. O. No. G 5731-40—Pol 256-13-2, dated 11th Sept. Sept. 1920.	Supply once in 5 years or after on indent. D.
43	Final Report, Form C ...	248	...	Do ...	Do ...	800	159 and 160 as amended in G. O. dated 11th 1920.	Do
44	Register of Unnatural and Sudden Deaths.	208	...	Do ...	Fc. folio, in books of 150 leaves	400	161, omitting counterfoil.	Casual supply once in five years. D Triplicate numbering, each sheet being followed by 2 perforated ones.
45	Fine Warrant Register ...	281	...	Do ...	Fc., in books of 50 sheets	400	162	Supply ones in 10 years. D.
46	Process Register	278	..	Do ...	Demi, in books of 100 pages.	400	163	Supply once in two years. D.

LIST OF FORMS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name and description of form	Authority under which prescribed	Period	Offices for which prescribed	Size and description of paper and of book	Approximate number required in a year	Reference to sample form	Remarks
48	Unexecuted warrants	Section 278, Crl. P. C (3).	Monthly	All Police Stations	Fc. folio ...	5,000	165	.....
49	Petty Case Register	282	...	Do ...	Demi folio, in books of 50 sheets.	400	166	Duplicate numbering, each sheet being followed by a perforated one. To be printed on one side only.
50	Village Crime Note Book ...	295	...	Do ...	Fc. folio ...	20,000 sheets of each part.	167 to 170	...
51	General Conviction Register ...	312	...	Do ...	Fc. in books of 50 pages.	400	171	Casual, to be supplied once in 5 years.
52	Surveillance Register	320	...	Do ...	Fc. folio, in books of 50 pages.	400	171	Casual, once in 10 years.
53	Bad Character Roll A ...	324	...	Do ...	Fc. folio ...	40,000	172	Casual.
54	Do B ...	327	...	Do ...	Do ...	40,000	173	Do
55	Certificate under Section 565, C. P. C.	330	...	Do ...	Fc. 8vo , ...	500	174	Do
56	Gang Intelligence Report ...	341	...	Do ...	Fc 4 to, in books of 200 leaves.	400	174	Duplicate numbering, originals being perforated.
57	Gang Register Sheet I ...	342	...	Do ...	Demi folio ...	3,000	175	D.
	Do ... II ...	.....	...	Do ...	Do ...	3,000	176	D.
	Do ... III ...	.....	...	Do ...	Do ...	3,000	177	D.
	Do ... IV ...	.....	...	Do ...	Fc. folio ...	90,000	177	D.
	Do ... V ...	.....	...	Do ...	Do ...	90,000	178	D.
	Do ... VI ...	.....	...	Do ...	Demi folio ...	10,000	179	D.
58	Nominal Roll of Gang Members ..	343	...	Do ...	Fc. folio, breadth-wise	10,000	180	D.

59	Weekly Report of Registered Gangs	357	Weekly	D. S. Ps. & A. S. Ps.	Fc. folio, breadthwise.	2,000	180	.....
60	Foreigner's Roll	360	...	Police Station ...	Demi folio, in books of 150 leaves.	500 books of 150 sheets.	181	Each sheet to be followed by two perforated ones.
61	Finger Print Slip	374	...	Do ...	Fc. Folio ...	10,000 a year plus 5,000 (Cl. Tr. Sec.)	182 and 183	
62	Finger Print Search Slip ...	383	...	Do ...	Fc. folio, breadthwise.	5,000	184 and 185	.....
63	Register of Finger Print Search References.	382	...	All Stations ...	Demi, in books of 50 pages.	400	186	Casual, supply once in three years. D
64	Report of Death of Exconvicts ...	390	...	Do ...	Fc. folio-breadthwise	10,000	187	
65	Register of Licenses under the Arms Regulation.	.....	...	Do ...	Fc. breadthwise in book of 50 pages.	400	188	D
66	Register of Arms Deposited ...	.....	...	Do ...	Do ...	400	189	D
67	Stray Cattle Register ...	471	...	Do ..	Fc. in books of 100 pages.	400	190	D
68	Duty Roster and Abstract of Duty	279	Monthly	All Stations including Outposts.	Demi folio, in books of 12 leaves each.	800	191 and 192	D
69	Town Station Duty Roster ...	Do	Daily ...	Town Stations ...	Demi folio ...	12,000	193	D
70	Beat Book	422		All Police Stations including Outposts.	Fc. 8vo., in books of 32 pages each.	16,000	194 and 195	D
71	Beat Books for Towns... ...	435	...	Town Stations ...	Do ...	25,000	195	D
72	Village Roster	280, 427	Monthly	All Police Stations including Outposts.	Demi folio, in books of 12 leaves.	800	196	D
73	Sentry Relief Book	283, 461	...	Do ...	Fc. in books of 50 pages.	1,600	197	D
74	Defaulter Sheet	287	...	All Police Station.	Fc. folio	500	198	D
75	Inspection Book	110	..	All Police Stations including Outposts.	Fc., in books of 24 pages.	800	198, reducing width of cols. 1 and 2. Add another Col. as No. 4 with the heading "Action taken"	D

LIST OF FORMS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name and description of form	Authority under which prescribed	Period	Offices for which prescribed	Size and description of paper and of book	Approximate number required in a year	Reference to sample form	Remarks
76	Statistical Abstract of Stations ...	Section 269 Cri. R. C.		All Police Stations including Outposts.	Royal ...	1,000	199 to 203	D
77	List of Police Officers... ...	Do	...	Do ...	Fc. folio breadthwise.	1,000	204	D
78	List of Absconding Warrantees ...	Do	...	Do ...	Demi folio ...	1,000	205	D
79	List of Persons ordered to Notify Residence.	Do ...	...	Do ...	Fc. folio ...	1,000	206 with two new columns added between 4 and 5, *viz.*, "Date or dates of Notification" and "No. and date of certificate issued"	D
80	Inquest Report	208	...	All Police Stations	Fc. 8 pages for each book, Loose sheets	10,000 of each page 2,500 in book form and 7,500 in sheets.	207 and 208, *vide* also existing sample	Original to be in book form, additional copies required being taken on loose sheets with the aid of carbon—D
	Do	.....	...	.....	Fc. folio, to be printed on both sides			D To be printed on one side. D.
81	Guard Duty Roster	447	Daily	All Police Stations; also wherever Police Guards are kept.	Fc. 4to ...	1,60,000	209	
82	Passport	442	...	All Police Station D. S. Ps., A. S. Ps., I. G. P., Principal, P. T. S.	Demi folio, in books of 50 sheets	1,000	210	To be printed on one side only. D.
83	Crime Abstract	274	Quarterly	All Police Stations	Double demi (horizontal)	4,000	211 to 214	Duplicate to be taken by carbon. D

84	*Morning* Report of the Provincial Reserve.	509	Daily	Superintendent, Special Reserve.	Fc folio ...	1,000	215 to 219	...
85	Duty Roster for Railway Police	522	Monthly	Ry. Head Stations.	Demi folio, in books of 12 pages.	150	217 to 219	...
86	Complaint by Railway Officials ...	506	...	Ry. Offices ...	Fc folio, to be stitched into books of 50 pages.	50	220	Casual
87	Monthly Return of Crime to Railway.	538	Monthly	Do ...	Fc folio ...	150	221	..
88	Patel's Report of Crime ...	558	...	To Amildars for supply to Patels.	Fc folio, breadthwise	20,000 books of 90 leaves.	222	Triplicate numbering, each sheet being followed by two perforated ones.
89	Sannad of Appointment of Inspector.	Police Regulation, Section 10	...	Office of the I.-G. P.	Fc folio, Bank paper	500	As per sample	Casual.
90	Do below Sub-Inspectors ...	Do	...	D. S. Ps. ...	Do ...	8,000	Do	Do Sannads for Constables may be in Kannada, the rest being in English.
91	Kit List	...	...	D. S. Ps. and A. S. Ps.	Demi folio (horizontal)	8,000	As per existing sample.	...
92	History Sheet (referred to in the Surveillance Register).	...	...	All Police Stations.	Fc folio ...	40,000	Do	Casual.
93	List of Lost or Stolen Property ...	...	...	Do ...	Demi 4to ...	20,000	Do	...
94	Facing Sheet for District Crime files.	...	..	Offices of D. S. Ps. A. S. Ps. and I.-G. P.	Royal 4to .	10,000	Do	..
95	Report of Arrivals and Departure	...	...	A. S. Ps. Bangalore and Mysore.	Fc 4to ...	3,200	Do	..
96	Rounds Report	...	...	All City and Town Stations.	Do ...	10,000	Do	...
97	Daily Crime Report	...	Daily	All D. S. Ps. and A. S. Ps. Bangalore and Mysore	Fc folio ...	5,000	Do	... To be printed on one side only.
98	Check Register of Station House Diary.	...	...	D. S. Ps. and A. S. Ps.	Fc in sheets ...	550	Do but in sheets.	...
99	Check Register of General Diary ...	...	...	Do ...	Fc in sheets ...	250	Do but in sheets.	...

LIST OF FORMS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name and description of form	Authority under which prescribed	Period	Offices for which prescribed	Size and description of paper and of book	Approximate number required in a year	Reference to sample form	Remarks
100	Ledger of Cognizable Cases Part 1.	Police Regulator, Section 10	..	D. S. Ps. and A S. Ps. and office of the I.-G. P.	Demi in books of 100 pages	20	As per sample ...	
101	Do Part II	...	..	Do ..	Do ...	20	As per sample ... Do ...	
102	Do Non-cognizable Cases, Part III.	..	...	Do ...	Do ...	20	Do ...	
103	Do Heinous Crime ..	...	..	Office of the I. G. P.	Do ...	4	Do ...	
104	Force Return	...	Monthly	D. S. Ps. and A. S. Ps.	Fc.—in books of 100 pages	40	As per existing sample.	
	Do	...	...	...	..	200 loose sheets	...	
105	Annual Return A Part I							
106	Do „ II							
107	Do B I			D S Ps and A S. Ps. and I.-G. of Police.	Royal except C which may be on F C folio	60 forms for 2 years.	Do ..	
108	Do „ II		Annual					
109	Do C							
110	Do D							
111	Do E							
112	Statement showing the Progress of Expenditure.	..	Monthly	D. S Ps. and A S Ps	Fc folio ..	400	As per existing sample.	
113	Inspection Form of the Office of District Superintendent's and Assistants	E A. G, 364, dated 28th May 1919	Annual	Do .	Fc.	50	*Vide* E. A. G 264 for sample	
114	Recommendation Roll ...		Occasional	Do and Inspectors	Fc. folio breadthwise	8,000	As per existing sample.	
115	District Crime Register	.	.	D S Ps, A S Ps and office of the I.-G. P.	Demi, in books of 100 pages	100	As per existing sample, altering col. 11 and adding another col. as col. 12	
116	F I. R. in heinous Cases ..	..	.	D S. Ps. and office of the I-G P.	Demi long folio, in books of 100 pages	20	As per existing sample	16 books to have duplicate numbering, each sheet being followed by a perforated one.

(To be included as an annexure to the Manual of the Office of the I.-G. P.)

117	Application for Registring Motor Vehicles.	Regulation IV of 13. Section 40 and, Rule 21 thereunder,	...	Office of the I.-G. P.	Fc.-folio ...	200	As per existing sample.	
118	Inspection Form	E. A. G. 61 D—21st Feb. 1919.	Annual	Do ...	Fc. ...	20 forms for 5 years.	*Vide* E. A. G. 61 for sample.	
119	Memo of Order for Clothing ...	...	...	Do ...	Demi folio, in books of 100 leaves.	1 for a year	As per existing sample.	To be printed on one side only. Pages to be numbered.
120	Do for Other Articles ...	...	...	Do ...	Fc. folio, in books of 100 leaves	Do ...	Do ..	Do
121	Acknowledgment the Receipt of Articles from Contractors.	...	...	Do ...	Fc. folio, in books of 100 each, including counterfoil.	2 books for a year	Do ...	Do
122	Store Ledger	..	...	Do	Demi, in books of 100 sheets.	1 book for 2 years	Do ...	Pages to be numbered.
123	Stock Book	...	...	Office of the I.-G. P.	Demi, in books of 100 sheets.	1 book for 2 years	As per existing sample	Do
124	Invoice Book	...	...	Do	Demi folio, in books of 100 leaves.	1 book for a year	Do	Pages to be numbered in print.
125	Cash Account Book (stores) ...	...	..	Office of the I.-G. P.	Demi 4 to, — in books of 800 pages.	1 book for two years	...	Do

Distribution Statement of Forms and Registers of the Police Department.

Police Manual Number	Name of the Form or Register	Bangalore District	Bangalore City	Kolar District	Mysore District	Mysore City	Tumkur District	Hassan District	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Chitaldrug District	Kolar Gold Fields	French Rocks	Railway Police Office	Provincial Reserve Police	Inspector-General of Police Office	Total No. required
1	Enstliment register ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	20 blank books with 40 headings
2	Roll of undersized / overaged men recommended for enlistment	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	10	6	10	5	5	6	...	...	100 forms
3	Confidential register of Inspectors, etc.	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2.	1	1	1	..	...	20 books
4	List of detectives ...	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	20 blank books with 40 headings
4A.	List of constables fit for promotion	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	20 books
5	Confidential reports on Police Inspectors — etc.	40	15	35	35	16	35	30	40	25	30	20	20	20	...	40	400 forms
6	Superintendent's weekly diary Part I	80	75	75	80	75	80	75	80	75	80	75	75	75	..	...	1,000 forms
7	Do Part II ...	1,000	600	800	1,000	600	1,000	600	1,000	600	1,000	600	600	600	...	...	10,000 forms
8	Superintendents and Inspectors' crime registers	30	10	25	30	15	20	15	25	15	25	15	15	10	..	..	250 blank books with 500 headings
9	Superintendents' check register of crime	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	20 blank books with 40 headings
10	Inspection report of head stations by Superintendents	80	75	75	80	75	80	75	80	75	80	75	75	75	...	...	1,000 books
11	General diary	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
12	History of the Taluk	20	5	15	20	5	15	10	15	10	15	6	8	6	..	...	150 books with 300 headings of each part
13	Memo form book	50	10	50	45	10	50	40	35	30	30	15	25	10	...	..	400 books
14	Memo of remarks on diaries ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
15	Tappal books	80	20	65	75	15	90	60	80	60	80	20	40	13	2	...	700 books
16	Ammunition account register ...	15	3	12	12	3	12	10	12	8	12	4	8	5	1	3	120 books with 240 headings
17	Arms account register ...	15	3	12	12	3	12	10	12	8	12	4	8	5	1	3	120 books with 240 headings

18	Register of Government property.	15	3	12	12	3	12	10	12	8	12	4	8	5	1	3	120 books with 240 headings
19	General Kit register ...	15	3	12	12	3	12	10	12	8	12	4	8	5	1	3	Do
20	Cash book	15	5	15	20	5	15	10	15	8	15	5	8	10	1	3	150 books
21	Inspection report of Head Station by Amildars and Inspectors.	400	375	375	400	375	400	375	400	375	400	375	375	375	...	...	5,000 books
22	Itinerary report of Inspectors ...	175	50	150	175	60	150	100	180	100	150	60	100	50	...	...	1,500 forms
23	Abstract of do ...	175	50	150	175	60	150	100	180	100	150	60	100	50	...	...	1,500 forms
24	Register of cases dealt with by Prosecuting Inspectors.	10	5	5	8	5	5	5	8	6	8	5	5	...	...	...	75 books with 150 headings
26	Reward roll	400	300	300	350	300	400	300	300	300	350	300	300	100	...	...	4,000 forms
27	Punishment roll of Inspectors ...	20	10	15	20	10	20	15	15	10	15	10	10	10	...	20	200 forms
28	Station House diary ...	300	250	300	300	200	300	250	300	200	300	200	200	100	...	...	3,200 books
28A	Abstract of duty	18,000	4,000	16,500	16,000	4,000	16,500	15,000	16,000	12,000	12,000	5,000	12,000	3,000	...	...	150,000 forms
29	Station crime register ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books with 800 headings
30	First information report ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
31	Special diary	450	180	360	450	180	360	180	360	180	360	180	180	180	...	...	3,600 books
31	Fly leaf diary	12,500	5,000	10,000	12,500	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	...	100,000 sheets
32	Arrest report	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
33	Prisoners' search register ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books with 800 headings
34	Application for detention ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
35	Report of property seized ...	100	40	80	100	40	80	40	80	40	80	40	40	40	...	...	800 books
36	Bail and security bond of accused.	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
37	Order to Subordinate Officer to arrest	5,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	40,000 forms
38	Summons to witnesses ...	10,000	4,000	8,000	10,000	4 000	8,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	8,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	...	...	80,000 forms
39	Search List	150	60	120	150	60	120	60	120	60	120	60	60	60	...	...	1,200 books
40	Charge Sheet	100	40	80	100	40	80	40	80	40	80	40	40	40	...	...	800 books
41	Recognizance bond of witnesses..	125	50	100	125	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	50	50	...	...	1,000 books
42	Final report form "B" ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
43	Final report form "C" ...	100	40	80	100	40	80	40	80	40	80	40	40	40	...	...	800 books
44	Register of unnatural and sudden deaths.	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books
45	Fine warrant register ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books with 800 headings
46	Process register	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	Do

Distribution Statement of Forms and Registers of the Police Department.

Police Manual Number	Name of the Form or Register	Bangalore District	Bangalore City	Kolar District	Mysore District	Mysore City	Tumkur District	Hassan District	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Chitaldrug District	Kolar Gold Fields	French Rocks	Railway Police Office	Provincial Reserve Police	Inspector-General of Police Office	Total No. required
48	Unexecuted warrants ..	600	250	500	600	250	500	300	500	300	500	300	300	100	...	...	5,000 forms
49	Petty case register	40	50	25	40	40	25	20	30	20	30	40	20	20	...	...	400 books
50	Village crime notebook ...	2,800	100	3,405	1,760	100	2,750	2,610	2,050	1,140	1,540	200	1,500	...	...	...	20,000 sheets of each page
51	General conviction register ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 books with 800 headings
52	Surveillance register ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	...	...	Do
53	Bad character roll "A" ...	5,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	40,000 forms
54	Do "B" ...	5,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	40,000 forms
55	Certificate under Section 565, C. P. C.	60	40	40	60	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	20	...	...	500 forms
56	Gang intelligence report ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	30	40	20	40	20	20	10	..	...	400 books
57	Gang Register Sheet I ...	375	150	300	375	150	300	150	300	150	300	150	150	150	..	...	3,000 sheets
"	Do II ...	375	150	300	375	150	300	150	300	150	300	150	150	150	..	...	3,000 sheets
"	Do III ...	375	150	300	375	150	300	150	300	150	300	150	150	150	...	...	3,000 sheets
"	Do IV ...	11,250	4,500	9,000	11,250	4,500	9,000	4,500	9,000	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	...	...	90,000 sheets
"	Do V ...	11,250	4,500	9 000	11,250	4 500	9,000	4,500	9,000	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	...	...	90,000 sheets
"	Do VI ...	1,250	500	1,000	1,250	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	500	500	...	...	10,000 sheets
58	Nominal roll of gang members ...	1,250	500	1,000	1,250	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	500	500	...	...	10,000 sheets
59	Weekly report of registered gangs.	250	100	200	250	100	200	100	200	100	200	100	100	100	...	...	2,000 sheets
60	Foreigner's roll	60	40	40	60	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	20	...	...	500 books
61	Finger print slip ...	1,875	750	1,500	1,875	750	1,500	750	1,500	750	1,500	750	750	750	...	...	15,000 forms
62	Finger print search slip ...	600	400	400	600	300	400	300	400	300	400	300	400	200	...	...	5,000 forms
63	Register of Finger print search references.	50	20	40	50	20	40	30	40	20	40	20	20	10	...	...	400 blank books with 800 headings
64	Report of death of Exconvicts ...	1,250	500	1,000	1,250	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	500	500	...	...	10,000 sheets
65	Register of licenses under the Arms Regulation	50	20	40	50	20	40	30	40	20	40	20	20	10	...	...	400 books with 800 headings

66	Register of Arms deposited ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	10	...	.	400 books with 800 headings
67	Stray Cattle register ...	50	20	40	50	20	40	30	40	20	40	20	20	10	...	.	Do
68	Duty Roster & Abstract of duty .	100	...	80	130	...	100	70	90	70	90	10	60	...	...	...	800 books
69	Town Station duty Roster . .	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	.	...	...	...	.	4,000	...	...	. .	...	12,000 forms
70	Beat book	2,500	...	1,500	2,500	. .	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	100	1,500	400	...	..	16,000 books
71	Beat books for towns ...	...	9,000	...	...	9,000	..	. .	...	...	...	7,000	...	. .	...	...	25,000 books
72	Village roster	100	.	80	130	...	100	70	90	70	90	10	60	...	...	..	800 books
73	Sentry relief book ..	250	80	150	200	80	150	100	150	80	150	100	100	10	...	...	1,600 books
74	Defaulter sheet . ..	60	40	40	60	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40	20	...	. .	500 sheets
75	Inspection book	100	40	80	100	40	80	50	80	50	80	40	50	10	. .	.	800 blank books with 1,600 headings
76	Statistical abstract of stations . .	100	30	100	120	20	120	100	120	100	100	30	50	10	.	...	1,000 sheets
77	List of Police Officers . .	100	30	100	120	20	120	100	120	100	100	30	50	10		.	1,000 sheets
78	List of absconding warrantees ..	100	30	100	120	20	120	100	120	100	100	30	50	10	. .	...	1,000 sheets
79	List of persons ordered to notify residence	100	30	100	120	20	120	100	120	100	100	30	50	10	...	...	1,000 sheets
80	Inquest report	300	75	250	300	75	250	200	250	200	250	100	200	50	...	...	2, 500 in books
,,	Do ...	900	200	800	900	200	800	600	800	600	800	200	600	100	..	.	7,500 in loose sheets
81	Guard duty roster	20,000	7,250	15,000	20,000	7,250	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	5,500	. .		160,000 sheets
82	Pass—port ..	120	80	80	120	60	80	60	80	60	80	60	80	40	...	...	1,000 forms
83	Crime abstract	480	320	320	480	240	320	240	320	240	320	240	320	160	. .	...	4,000 forms
84	Morning report of the Provincial Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	..	...	.	1,000	...	1,000 sheets
85	Duty roster for Railway Police ...	...	. .	.	...	..	...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	150	...	...	150 books
86	Complaint by Railway officials ...	...	. .	. .	...		. .	.	...	...	...	. .	...	50	...	.	50 books
87	Monthly return of crime to Railway		. .	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	150	..		150 sheets
88	Patels report of crime ..	2,800	..	3,500	1,800	.	2 800	2,625	2,060	1,150	1,550	215	1,500	...	...	...	20,000 books
89	Sanad of appointment of Inspectors.	..	. .	...	.	...	.	...	...		.	.	...	...	...	500	500 forms
90	Do below Sub Inspectors .	1,000	400	800	1,000	400	800	600	800	400	800	400	400	100	100	..	8,000 forms
91	Kit List .	1,000	400	800	1,000	400	800	600	800	400	800	400	400	100	100	...	8,000 forms
92	History sheet referred to in the Surveillance register.	5,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	3,500	4,000	2,500	4,000	2,000	2,000	. .	...	..	40,000 forms
93	List of lost or stolen property ...	2,500	1,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	...	...	20,000 forms
94	Facing sheet for District, crime files	1,250	500	1,000	1,250	500	1,000	750	1,000	500	1,000	500	500	250	...	...	10,000 forms
95	Report of arrivals and departure...	..	1,600	.		1,600	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	.	. .	...	3,200 forms
96	Rounds report	...	4,000	. .	. .	4,000		...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	10,000 forms
97	Daily crime report	500	400	400	500	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	...	...	...	5,000 forms

Distribution Statement of Forms and Registers of the Police Department.

Police Manual Number	Name of the Form or Register	Bangalore District	Bangalore City	Kolar District	Mysore District	Mysore City	Tumkur District	Hassan District	Shimoga District	Kadur District	Chitaldrug District	Kolar Gold Field	French Rock's	Railway Police Office	Provincial Reserve Police	Inspector-General of Police Office	Total No. Required
98	Check register of station house dairy	50	25	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	40	10	...	..	550 sheets
99	Check register of general diary...	25	15	25	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	15	10	...	...	250 sheets
100	Ledger of cognizable Cases Part I.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	20 books
101	Do Part II ...	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	20 books
102	Ledger of non-cognizble cases Part III ...	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	20 books
103	Ledger of heinous crime ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 books
104	Forcs return	5	3	4	5	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	...	...	40 books
„	Do ...	30	12	12	12	12	12	12	25	12	25	12	12	12	...	...	200 forms
105	Annual return A I ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
106	Do A II ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
107	Do B I ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
108	Do B II ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
109	Do C ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
110	Do D ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
111	Do E ...	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	4	...	2	60 forms
112	Statement showing the progress of expenditure.	40	20	40	40	20	40	30	40	30	40	20	20	20	...	...	400 forms
113	Inspection form of the office of the District Superintendents and Assistants.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50 forms
114	Recommendation roll ...	1,000	400	800	1,000	400	800	600	800	400	800	400	400	100	...	100	8,000 forms
115	District Crime Register ...	12	3	12	10	3	12	9	10	8	10	3	7	1	...	...	100 books
116	F. I. R. in heinous cases ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	4	20 books
117	Application for registering Motor Vehicles.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	200	200 forms
118	Inspection Form ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20 forms
119	Memo of order for clothing .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.		1	1 book
120	Do for other articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 book
121	Acknowledging the receipt of articles from Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	2	2 books
122	Store Ledger	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1 book
123	Stock book	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 book
124	Invoice book	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1 book

No. 1130-1140
Stl. 35-20-6

Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Secretariat.
Dated Bangalore, 7th May 1921.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

The Census of Agricultural Stock published as an annexure to G. O. No. 879-897— Stl. 35-20-4, dated 28th March 1921, reviewing the results of the fifth quinquennial census of Agricultural Stock held in January 1921, relates to the Mysore State exclusive of the Civil and Military Station. The figures for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, have since been received from the President of the Municipal Commission of the Station. Including those figures, the consolidated figures for the whole State will be as shown in the accompanying statement.

2. The Revenue Commissioner is requested in modification of instructions contained in the abovesaid order, to adopt the totals contained in the accompanying statement in the preparation of Table V of the Tables of Agricultural Statistics for the ensuing five years commencing from 1920-21, the figures for the Civil and Military Station being incorporated in the figures for the Bangalore District.

By Order,
K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Census Superintendent in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

Exd.—C. R.

Statement of Live-stock, ploughs and carts in the Mysore State (including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) as ascertained by the fifth Quinquennial Census held in January 1921.

Serial No.	District or State	Oxen				Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Pigs
		Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young-stock (calves)	Male buffaloes	Cow buffaloes	Young-stock (buffaloe calves)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mysore State proper (excluding Civil and Military Station).	284,809	1,412,193	1,717 156	1,017,202	113,901	554,191	301,542	2,864,286	1,282,691	47,512
2	Civil and Military Station	60	1,543	1 644	1,330	36	583	176	248	1,105	18
	Mysore State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore).	284,869	1,413,736	1,718,800	1,018,532	113,937	554,774	301,718	2,864,534	1,283,796	47,530

Serial No	District or State	Horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs			Carts
		Horses	Mares	Young-stock (colts and fillies)				Old pattern	New pattern	Total	
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Mysore State proper (excluding Civil and Military Station).	9,151	10,097	1,028	158	55,114	48	859,007	6,762	865,769	241,877
2	Civil and Military Station	1,663	538	31	277	130	7	21	38	249	1,159
	Mysore State (including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore).	10,814	10,635	1,059	435	55 244	55	859,218	6,800	866,018	243,036

No. 1130-1140—Srl. 35-20-6, dated 7th May 1921.

Report on the Registration of Rainfall in the Mysore State.

No. 1165-74—Stl. 38-20-3, dated 14th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 772, dated the 20th April 1921, from the Meteorological Reporter, Mysore Government, submitting the report on the Registration of Rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1920.

Order No. 1165-74—Stl. 38-20-3, dated 14th May 1921.

Recorded.

2. During the year under review, one new rain-gauge station was opened and none was closed so that on the 31st December 1920, the number of stations was 226 as against 225 at the end of previous year.

3. The greatest rainfall recorded in one day during 1920 was 11·88 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District on the 24th July. The heaviest fall in the previous year was 15·40 inches at Nagar on the 20th June.

4. The mean annual rainfall for the State was 289·6 inches during 1920 against an average of 36·07 inches and an actual mean rainfall of 38·97 during 1919. The decrease in rainfall was marked in every district, the deficiency ranging from 6 per cent in the Shimoga District to 49 per cent in Tumkur as compared with the previous years rainfall.

5. Out of a total of 226 stations, 180 or 80 per cent were inspected as against 94 per cent in 1919. Tumkur was the only district in which all the rain-gauge stations were inspected during the year. Government regret to find that a large number of stations were left uninspected during the last year in the other districts and hope that greater attention will be paid to the inspection of these stations in the current and future years.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Meteorological Reporter to Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd—C. L.

No. 1154-64—Stl. 31-20-6, dated 13th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Memo. No. C. Per. 7.32 dated the 22nd March 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore forwarding the final forecasts of the paddy and ragi crops in the State for the year 1920-21.

(Printed as accompaniments.)

Order No. 1154-64—Stl. 31-20-6, dated 13th May 1921.

Recorded.

2. Government note with satisfaction the punctual submission of the forecasts by the Revenue Commissioner.

3. During the year under review, the total area under paddy has been 680,385 acres as against 772,753 acres (revised figure, or nearly 11·55 per cent less than the total area in 1919-20. The decrease has occurred in all the districts except Shimoga. More than one-third of this contraction in area, *i. e.*, 33,484 acres out of 92,368 acres has occurred in the district of Hassan alone. As a necessary consequence of this large decrease in the area, the outturn has gone down from 214,125 tons in 1919-20 to 175,333 tons. The outturn this year is 18·12 per cent less than the actual outturn during the preceding year and 35·85 per cent less than the standard outturn.

4. The area under ragi has decreased from 2,288,228, acres during 1919-20 to 2,204,664 acres. For a fall of 1·50 per cent in the area, the outturn has fallen by 17·27 per cent being only 5, 617, 774 pallas against 6,790,846 in 1919-20. The shrinkage in the Tumkur District alone was as much as 42,000 acres.

5. The contraction in the areas under paddy and ragi, the staple food crops in the State, is noticeably large. It is in the main due to the influence of unfavourable seasonal conditions. Government consider however that efforts should be made as far as possible to counteract their effects by the most economical utilization of available irrigational facilities, improved strain of seed and similar masures. The question of increasing the food production of the State is also underinvestigation separately.

K. MATTHAN,
offg Chief Secy., to Govt.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Revenue Secretary to Government.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd'—C. R.

District	Area (acres). Of current year's crop (1920-21)	Of previous year's crop (1919-20)	Normal, i.e., average of preceding: 5 years	Normal, i.e., average of preceding: 10 years	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short (—) area in: Column 3	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short (—) area in: Column 4 — 5 years	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short (—) area in: Column 4 — 10 years	Outturn. Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rates	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3	Normal, i.e., average of preceding: 5 years	Normal, i.e., average of preceding: 10 years	Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in: Column 8	Column 9	Column 10 — 5 years	Column 10 — 10 years
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13	
Bangalore ..	43,398	50,622	49,204	49,821	—14·27	—11·8	—12·89	Pallas 177,222 T. cwts. lb. 6,018 1 98	Pallas 317,706 T. cwts. lb. 19,394 4 82	Pallas 257,357 T. cwts. lb. 13,212 10 55	Pallas 241,634 T. cwts. lb. 12,405 6 38	Pallas 295,597 T. cwts. lb. 15,175 14 87	—68·97	—54·45	—51·49	—60·34
Kolar ..	31,024	51,034	55,766	47,548	—39·21	—44·37	—34·75	Pallas 151,622 T. cwts. lb. 7 938 3 4	Pallas 307,702 T. cwts. lb. 15,797 4 2	Pallas 317,533 T. cwts. lb. 16,301 18 39	Pallas 320,676 T. cwts. lb. 16,463 5 60	Pallas 326,796 T. cwts. lb. 16,777 9 52	—49·75	—51·31	—51·78	—52·69
Tumkur ..	30,196	58,922	57,389	59,242	—48·75	—47 38	—49·03	Pallas 94,751 T. cwts. lb. 4,864 8 109	Pallas 272,395 T. cwts. lb. 13,984 11 33	Pallas 265,870 T. cwts. ld. 13,649 11 58	Pallas 308,568 T. cwts. lb. 15,84 5 70	Pallas 294,382 T. cwts. lb 15,113 7 26	—65·22	—64·36	—69·30	—67·81
Mysore ..	131,838	130,205	130,674	128,167	+1·25	+0·89	+2·86	Pallas 948,437 T. cwts. lb. 18,602 1 63	Pallas 1,279,571 T. cwts. lb. 65,692 5 25	Pallas 1,003,045 T. cwts. lb. 51,495 12 31	Pallas 994,821 T. cwts. lb. 51,073 7 111	Pallas 952,581 T. cwts. lb. 48,904 16 63	—25·88	—5·44	—4·68	—·44
Hassan ..	106,878	140,362	103,748	105,416	—23·85	+3 02	+1·39	Pallas 530,573 T. cwts. lb. 27,239 4 87	Pallas 784,198 T. cwts. lb. 40,260 3 34	Pallas 587,549 T. cwts. lb. 30,164 6 103	Pallas 632,764 T. cwts. lb. 32,485 13 4	Pallas 644,450 T. cwts. lb. 33,085 12 6	—32·34	—9·7	—16·15	—17·67
Shimoga ..	214,887	213,322 (revised)	221,695	221,491	+2·41	—3·07	—2·98	Pallas 873,956 T. cwts. lb. 41,868 5 60	Pallas 1,280,614 T. cwts. lb. 65,745 16 18	Pallas 881,800 T. cwts. lb. 45,270 19 72	Pallas 1,086,909 T. cwts. lb. 55,801 2 71	Pallas 1,065,554 T. cwts. lb. 54,704 15 70	—31·75	—·89	—19·59	—17·98
Kadur ..	97,483	100,877	96,652	95,648	—3·36	+0·86	+1·92	Pallas 581,068 T. cwts. lb. 29,831 12 36	Pallas 824,072 T. cwts. lb. 42,307 5 40	Pallas 732,376 T. cwts. lb. 37,599 13 24	Pallas 590,556 T. cwts. lb. 30,318 14 52	Pallas 601,590 T. cwts. lb. 30,885 4 2	—29·49	—20·66	—1·91	—3·41
Chitaldrug ..	24,681	27,409	26,100	23,730	—9·95	—5·44	+4·01	Pallas 114,555 T. cwts. lb. 5,881 3 49	Pallas 197,187 T. cwts. lb. 10,123 8 89	Pallas 125,269 T. cwts. lb. 6,431 4 47	Pallas 108,393 T. cwts. lb. 5,564 16 43	Pallas 102.915 T. cwts. lb. 5,283 11 73	—41·91	—8·55	+5·68	+11·31
	680,385	772,753 (revised)	741,228	731,903	—11·55	—8·21	—6·93	Pallas 3,415,184 T. cwts. lb. 175,333 2 16	Pallas 5,323,505 T. cwts. lb. 273,301 18 99	Pallas 4,170,799 T. cwts. lb. 214,125 16 93	Pallas 4,284,411 T. cwts. lb. 219,958 12 1	Pallas 4,283,865 T. cwts. lb. 219,930 11 43	—35·85	—18·12	—20·29	—20·

The Final Forecast of the Ragi crop in the Mysore State for the year 1920-21

District	Area (acres)							Out turn							
	Of current year's crop (1920-21)	Of previous year's crop (1919-20)	Normal (i.e.,) average of preceding		Percentage by which Col. 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in			Estimated yield of current year (i.e.,) of area in col. 2	Yield of area in col. 2 at full standard rates	Yield of previous year (i.e.) of area in col. 3	Normal (i.e.,) average of preceding		Percentage by which col. 7 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in			
			5 years	10 years	Col. 3	Col. 4					5 years	10 years	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	
						5 years	10 years								5 years	10 years
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	9	10		11	12	13	
								Pallas	Pallas	Pallas		Pallas				
Bangalore	474,684	434,066	425,720	419,141	+ 9·34	+11·49	+13·24	1,588,041	2,689,718	1,381,838	1,325,238	2,026,402	—40·96	+ 14·92	+19·83	—21·63
Kolar	260,325	265,816	295,039	292,161	— 2·07	—11·77	—10·90	770,006	1,224,662	797,483	972,152	1,136,303	—37·13	— 3·45	—20·79	—32·18
Tumkur	370,013	412,576	400,946	397,962	—10·32	— 7·69	— 7·03	805,570	1,097,053	1,673,732	1,374,381	1,218,439	—59·68	—51·87	31·39	—33·56
Mysore	512,947	512,379	500,405	517,278	+ ·01	+ 2·49	+ ·84	862,843	1,024,227	771,177	1,186,469	1,205,428	—15·76	+ 11·89	—27·28	—28·42
Hassan	253,058	254,006	257,539	262,848	— ·77	— 2·13	— 4·11	803,168	1,245,386	1,059,590	1,015,442	1,065,341	—35·51	—24·20	—20·00	—24·61
Shimoga	114,878	114,814	103,725	104,651	+ ·06	+10·75	+ 9·77	184,791	336,322	243,894	245,119	223,717	—45·06	—24·23	—24·61	—17·40
Kadur	80,948	88,297	93,514	96,161	— 8·32	—13·44	—17·54	244,024	555,842	454 713	318,964	354,544	—56·10	—46·33	—23·49	—31·17
Chitaldrug	38,881	155 754	152,417	147,266	—10·85	— 8·89	— 5·71	359,331	924,150	408,419	366,572	365,090	—39·52	—12·02	— 1·93	— 1·58
Total ..	2,304,684	2,238,228	2,229,265	2,239,488	— 1·50	— 1·10	— 1·55	5,017,774	9,668,220	6,790,846	6,804 337	7,588,264	—41·89	—17·27	—17·46	—25·97

No. 1154-64—Stl. 31-20-6, dated 13th May 1921.

No. 1068-1125—Stl. 10-20-17, dated 2nd May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Read—

G. O. No. 10762-810—G. M. 360-14-1, dated 8th April 1915, prescribing the submission to Government, every half-year, of statements of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several districts.

Order No. 1068-1125—Stl. 10-20-17, dated 2nd May 1921.

Order thereon.—Government direct that these statements need not be submitted in future.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.

Exd.— C. E.

Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja.

No. G. 21259-70—Cash 75-20-1, dated 12th May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 21259-70—Cash 75-20-1, dated 12th May 1921.

Mr. C. E. Rama Rao, B. A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is, with effect from the 2nd June 1921, placed on special duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the festivities connected with the ensuing Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and also for the meetings of the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance they may require in connection with accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to be so good as to suggest to the Representative Assembly members in their districts to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance that they may require at Mysore during the sittings of the Assembly.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council and the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, are requested to be good enough to render all reasonable help to the Officer on special duty.

K. MATTHAN,
Offg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore,
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, through the Chief Engineer o Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 12171-7—L. R. 249-20-3, DATED 2ND MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2294-305—L. R. 1-1897-13, dated 14th September 1904 permitting cardamom cultivation within 50 yards of banks of streams and reducing the minimum area of land to be granted for cardamom cultivation from 15 to 5 acres in the Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur.

2. Letter No. C. 24 (M. I.) 19-20, dated 5th May 1920, from the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman of the Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga District, submitting a copy of the resolution of the committee which met on 27th March 1920, to the effect that the minimum area to be granted for cardamom cultivation may be reduced from 5 to 2 acres, with a view to enable persons having limited means to take up lands for such cultivation without any difficulty.

3. Proceedings of the Malnad Improvement Central Committee Meeting held at Bangalore on 10th July 1920, resolving, among other things, that the proposal for reduction of the minimum area of land to be granted for cardamom cultivation from 5 to 2 acres may be referred to the Revenue Department for consideration.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. D1 Dis. 659, dated 4th—12 February 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore furnishing his opinion on the subject.

Order No. R. 12171-7—L. R. 249-20-3, dated 2nd May 1921.

The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that though the reduction of the minimum as proposed affords scope for encroachment and will also throw additional work on the Revenue and Survey Departments in sub-dividing the extent applied for, it will be advantageous to the poor raiyats as they will be enabled to take up only land really fit for cultivation. He accordingly recommends that the minimum may be reduced to 2 acres tentatively for three years and the matter considered again in the light of the experience gained during that period. Government are pleased to approve of the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation.

2. A report should be submitted at the end of three years as to the result of the working of the reduced minimum.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner and President of the Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.
The Secretary, Malnad Improvement Central Committee.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioners, Hassan and Kadur Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 12180-9—L. R. 14-20-20, DATED 2ND MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. 3158—20-21, dated the 19th-22nd February 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that in constituting Panchayets under the Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911, the existing practice is to obtain the sanction of Government to the constitution of the Panchayet in the first instance and then to submit a list of elected and nominated members, for the approval of Government and publication in the gazette, and suggesting that under the Regulation the Patel and the Shanbhog being the only nominated members, the duty of holding the election according to the rules and of notifying in the Gazette the names of the elected as well as nominated members may be left to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Order No. R. 12180-9—L. R. 14-20-20, dated 2nd May 1921.

The Revenue Commissioner's suggestion not being opposed to the Tank Panchayet Regulation or the rules thereunder is approved. No amendment of the Regulation is necessary.

2. The notification constituting the Tank Panchayets alone will, in future, be published in the Gazette by Government under sections 3 and 7 of the Regulation, the names of the nominated and elected members of the Panchayets being notified by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Bnd.—C, R.

Delegation of Power to the Revenue Commissioner.

No. R. 12470-9--L. R. 216-20-2, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Letter No. C. 1898-20-21, dated 20th November 1920, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, suggesting the delegation to him of certain additional powers under the Land Revenue Code and the rules framed thereunder.

Order No. R. 12470-9--L. R. 216-20-2, dated 7th May 1921.

Under Rule 11 C of the Land Revenue Rules, the Revenue Commissioner can sanction the appropriation of unoccupied assessed Government lands for extension of village sites and the writing off of the assessment thereon. He suggests that he may also be empowered to sanction the appropriation of such lands not exceeding 25 acres in extent in each case for other public purposes such as, burial grounds and other communal purposes, as it will save unnecessary delay and correspondence involved in the submission of such cases for the sanction of Government.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the Revenue Commissioner's proposal. He is requested to submit for approval and publication in the Gazette a draft notification, suitably amending the existing rule.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Ruvenue Survey and Settlements.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Power to dispose of gomal lands.

G. O. No. R. 12541-9—L. R. 262-20-2, DATED 9TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Para 3 of Government Order No. R. 3894-935, dated 14th April 1903, delegating to the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Taluks, all the powers and duties of a Deputy Commissioner under the Mysore Land Revenue Code and the Rules thereunder, subject to certain conditions.

2. Letter No. C. 1942—20-21, dated 10th January 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, soliciting orders as to whether the power to sanction the appropriation of gomal lands for purposes of cultivation which is now vested in the Deputy Commissioners, under Section 39 of the Land Revenue Code may be exercised by the Revenue Sub-Division Officers.

Order No. R 12541-9—L. R. 262-20-2, dated 9th May 1921.

Government are pleased to direct that the power to dispose of gomal lands for cultivation or other purposes should be exercised only by the Deputy Commissioners and should not be delegated to the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Department.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. L

Revenue Sub-Divisions.

No. R. 13032-92--L. R. 284-20-7, DATED 21ST MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2379—20-21, dated 28—30th March 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting for sanction, the following proposals regarding the abolition of one of the Sub-Divisions in the Kadur District, with effect from 1st July 1921.

(i) To constitute the taluks of Tarikere, Kadur and Koppa and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura into a Sub-Division with headquarters at Tarikere.

(ii) To place the Treasury Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Chikmagalur Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner being in direct charge of the Mudgere Taluk.

(iii) Out of the clerical and menial establishment attached to the present Chikmagalur Sub-Division, to transfer (*a*) two clerks on Rs. 50 and Rs. 20 and two peons, *i.e.* a, lascar on Rs. 8 and a peon on Rs. 7 to the District Treasury Officer for work connected with the Chikmagalur Taluk and (*b*) one clerk on Rs. 35 to the Deputy Commissioner, for attending to the work of the Mudgere Taluk, the rest being absorbed in other vacancies in the district.

Order No. R. 13032-92--L. R. 284-20-7, dated 21st May 1921.

The proposals of the Revenue Commissioner as detailed above are sanctioned.

2. The Sub-Division Officer in charge of the Chikmagalur Taluk (*i.e.*, the Treasury Assistant Commissioner) will look after the Malnad Improvement and Income-tax work of the said taluk, and also the Income-tax work of the Mudgere Taluk. The Notification necessary under the Income-tax Regulation in respect of the latter will be separately issued.

3. A Probationary Assistant Commissioner will be attached to the district whenever one is available.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The District Magistrates.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 12806-65—L. R. 283-20-2, DATED 17TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Government Order No.R. 8362-422—L. R. 281-17-5, dated 28th January 1920, issuing revised instructions for regulating the removal of lantana and other rank growth.

2. Letter No. C. 1113-17-18, dated 17th February 1921 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore stating, with reference to clause (ii) of para 5 of the Government order read above, that it is not practicable to undertake the clearance of lantana on all Government unoccupied lands (assessed and unassessed) that this work should be taken up in special cases only, that the power to sanction expenditure in such cases should be used with discrimination by either the Deputy Commissioner or the Revenue Commissioner to whom it may be entrusted, and recommending that if these proposals are approved a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be provided in the next year's budget.

Order No. R. 12806-65—L. R. 283-20-2, dated 17th May 1921.

Government are pleased to direct that the clearance of lantana at Government cost in unoccupied lands as laid down in Rule (ii) in para 5 of the Government order read above be deferred for the present.

2. The local officers should be instructed to give wide publicity to the concessions offered in the Government order read above and to induce the ryots to take up such lands so as to root out the pest as far as possible.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of District Board.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Comptroller to Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 13302-10—L. R. 195-20-20, dated 28th May 1921.

Amrut Mahal Kaval Lands and Date Groves.

Directs the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to take energetic action in the disposing of —— surrendered to the Revenue Department for cultivation, and to submit monthly progress reports through the Revenue Commissioner.

CIRCULAR ORDER NO. R. 13302-10—L. R. 195-20-20, DATED 28TH MAY 1921.

The disposal of Amrut Mahal kaval lands and date groves surrendered to the Revenue Department should be carefully watched and expedited. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are hereby requested to take energetic action in the matter of disposing of such lands for cultivation and to submit to Government through the Revenue Commissioner monthly progress reports of their disposal.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

WD 2156—GPB—13-6-21—475

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. R. 13204-15—L. R. 15-20-18, dated 26th May 1921.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

Reviews the Report on the working of the —— during 1919-20.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. 110, dated 4-9th March 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme during the year 1919-20 together with the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER NO. R. 13204-15—L. R. 15-20-18, DATED 26TH MAY 1921.

Recorded.

2. The inordinate delay in the submission of the reports by the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts, except Hassan and Kadur, is very unsatisfactory.

3. The total number of unrestored minor tanks, the number unfit for restoration and that fit for restoration are reported to be 18,473, 4,241 and 14,232 as against 18,463, 4,253 and 14,210, respectively, in the previous year (1918-19). Correct up-to-date lists of unrestored minor tanks called for in paragraph 5 of Government Order No. R. 10521-31—L. R. 15-19-15, dated 11th March 1920, have been submitted only in respect of Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. The submission of the lists relating to the other districts should be expedited.

4. According to the statement appended to Government Order dated 11th March 1920, the number of tanks completely restored in the Tumkur District up to end of 1918-19 was 40 (23 up to end of 1917-18 and 17 during 1918-19), while the number shown against Tumkur District in column 5 of the statement now received is only 26. The discrepancy should have been explained. This should now be done.

5. It is very unsatisfactory to note that only 72 out of 703 incomplete works of previous years and only one out of 68 works sanctioned during the year under review are reported to have been completed. The full allotment has not been spent in any of the districts except Hassan, while in the Chitaldrug District not even half the allotment was utilized. In column 13 of the statement appended to the Revenue Commissioner's report, the total allotment for all the districts is shown as Rs. 1,31,000, while in paragraph 7 of the report the amount allotted is shown as Rs. 1,50,000. The variations in the figures should be explained.

6. The report called for from the Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 7 of Government Order No. R. 10521-31—L. R. 15-19-15, dated 11th March 1920, in regard to the action taken in the matter of recovery of contributions for tank works, is long overdue and should be submitted without further delay.

7. In para 6 of his report under review, the Revenue Commissioner has brought to notice that in none of the districts did the Tank Panchayets come forward to take up the execution of any of the sanctioned works and that in all the districts the works were given out on contract.

No. R. 13204-15—L. R. 15-20-18, DATED 26TH MAY 1921.

8. The separate reference promised by the Revenue Commissioner in para 7 of his report regarding payment of intermediate bills for less than Rs. 500 will be awaited.

9. Government regret that the progress made in the working of the scheme during the year under review was not satisfactory.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, returning the District Reports.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Secretary, Central Irrigation Board.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd—C. R.

ANNEXURE.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MINOR TANKS RESTORATION SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1919-20.

This is the 4th report submitted in the form prescribed in Government Order No. R 2440-87—L. R 408-14-40, dated 29th August 1916. The reports from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts including the further information called for from them were received on the dates noted in the margin. The statements received from the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts, except Hassan and Kadur, did not contain figures consistent with those of the printed statement appended to Government Order No. R. 10521-31—L. R. 15-19-15, dated 11th March 1920, which has been on the basis of the figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners with their reports for 1918-19; and further information had to be therefore called for from the Deputy Commissioners; and the figures finally furnished by them have now been adopted after necessary scrutiny with a view to avoid further disparity in figures.

Districts	Date
Bangalore	24-1-21
Kolar	24 1-21
Tumkur	19-1-21
Mysore	21-1-21
Hassan	17-7-20
Shimoga	20 1-21
Kadur	7 9 20
Chitaldrug	17 1-21

The report furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District is meagre and should have contained detailed information under the several heads of the form prescribed by Government in their Order No. R. 2440-87—L. R. 408-14-40, dated 29th August 1916.

1. *Maramat Establishment in the districts.*—The full establishment sanctioned in Government Order No R. 8464-74—L. R. 193-13-2, dated 28th April 1914, was generally maintained in all the districts. There were frequent changes of Maramat Engineers in the Kolar District. In the Tumkur District, the full complement was working during the year with the exception for some time of the Tank Inspectors of Tiptur and Pavagada Taluks and the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, the Sub-Overseers being put in charge of the works in these taluks and the sub-taluk for some time. In the Honnali Taluk and Kumsi Sub-Taluk of the Shimoga District, there were no Tank Inspectors during a part of the year and the Deputy Commissioner states that two candidates of the Mestri Training class who had returned from training in the Public Works Department were appointed and posted to these places. There was a paucity of hands in the Kadur District also and the Deputy Commissioner states that a qualified man for the Tank Inspector's post could not be secured though advertized in the Gazette. Excepting Molakalmuru Taluk and Harihar Sub-Taluk wherein there were no Tank Inspectors throughout the year, the full establishment was working in the Chitaldrug District.

The execution and supervision of tank works were being generally looked after by the Tank Inspectors, while the Sub-Overseers were engaged in the preparation of projects, giving profiles for fresh works and occasional supervision over works of importance. In the Tumkur District on account of the large number of tank works scattered all over the taluks, the Sub-Overseers were put in charge of some works. In the Mysore District they were solely employed in the preparation of projects. In the Kadur District, the Tank Inspectors attended to not only the execution of tank works but also the supervision and execution of maintenance works to restored major and minor tanks, works relating to "Repairs to Civil Buildings," etc., and travellers' bungalows.

No. R. 13204-15—L. R. 15-20-18, dated 26th May 1921.

The Maramat Engineers in the districts scrutinised the projects, checked the measurements of works in progress besides inspecting them and supervised the Maramat Establishment under the Deputy Commissioners. In the Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts the services of the Maramat Engineers were also utilised for the inspection of Muzrai works and repairs to travellers' bungalows, District Fund and Village improvement works and such other works that came under the Deputy Commissioner's control. In the Chitaldrug District professional advice is reported to have been given by the Maramat Engineer to the villagers of Matchasandra in Challakere Taluk in contouring, aligning and excavating an inundation channel from the Vedavathi river; and technical advice for the construction by private enterprise of a new tank in Yerapathi Jogihalli village of the Molakalmuru Taluk.

2. *Preparation of Programmes* (*a*) *Preparation of lists of all unrestored tanks.*—Out of the total number of 18,473 unrestored minor tanks,4,241 have been abandoned as unfit for restoration and 457 tanks were in all restored up to the end of 1919-20 from the commencement of the scheme, leaving 13,775 tanks yet to be restored. So far only the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts have sent up lists of unrestored tanks (enclosed) as required in para 5 of Government Order No. R. 10521-31—L. R. 15-19-15, dated 11th March 1920, The Deputy Commissioners of the other districts will be requested to submit the lists due from them without further delay.

(*b*) At the meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners for drawing up programmes of work, 418 tanks as noted in the margin were in all selected for restoration during the year.

Bangalore ..	61
Kolar ...	66
Tumkur ..	43
Mysore ...	101
Hassan ...	70
Shimoga .	14
Kadur .	49
Chitaldrug ..	6
	418

3. (*a*) *The number of incomplete works pending from the previous year.*—Information in respect of the number of incomplete works at the end of the previous year (*vide* column 6 of the statement) has not been correctly furnished and this led to further correspondence on the subject. The figures furnished by the districts with slight modifications have been finally adopted with a view to avoid further difference in figures. Thus at the beginning of the year the total number of works that remained incomplete was 703 according to district figures of which 72 were completed during the year, leaving 631 works of previous years incomplete at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Incomplete works out of those sanctioned during the year.*—During the year 424 tanks were selected for restoration but only 68 of these were sanctioned and taken up for execution, of which only one was completely restored in the Mysore District.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur District reports that seven estimates were cancelled in his district as the raiyats failed to pay their share of contribution fully or to execute mutchalikas in the prescribed form for the balance due by them. On the whole 691 works remained incomplete at the end of the year. (*a*) Two more projects in the Mysore District and (*b*) one in the Chitaldrug District are also stated to have been abandoned : but it cannot be made out whether these estimates have been included in the lists of incomplete works of the respective districts. The Deputy Commissioners will be asked to furnish further information in the matter.

(*a*) One of this is an estimate for Rs. 1,100 for the restoration of Heggadahalli Kurengere tank in Heggadevankote Taluk sanctioned in this office No. C. 4037, dated 7th August 1918, which was cancelled as the estimate was not workable and as the raiyats did not agree to pay additional contribution calculated upon the revised estimate while the other project was for the restoration of Honapura tank in the same taluk which was also abandoned as the raiyats declined to pay the balance of contribution due by them owing to the fact that their atchkat lands received the surplus water of the tanks situated above.

(*b*) The estimate in the Chitaldrug District is reported to have been abandoned as it was found to be quite unremunerative.

4. *Progress made in the current year in the preparation of Plans and Estimates.* It is seen from the reports of the Deputy Commissioners that 162 new were projects prepared during the year of which six estimates exceeded the limit of twenty years' assessment, and that twenty-three old estimates were revised on account of low rates provided in the original estimates.

Professional scrutiny by the Public Works Department was exercised only in the case of one tank in the Kolar District, *i.e.*, Gundlapalli Dasavandankere tank in the Bagepalli Taluk the project for which had to be scrutinised by the Public Works Department during the year as it involved the improvement of its capacity. In one case in the Shimoga District, the entire cost of restoration was borne by Government, the raiyats' share of contribution being entirely waived. (*Vide* Government Order No. R. 11902-4 —L. R. 351-19-4, dated 10th April 1920, sanctioning the restoration of Kadle Woddu tank in Shimoga Taluk as a special case).

5. *Finance.*—Contribution amounting to Rs. 22,762 was recovered in respect of 148 works in all the districts. In the case of three estimates in Shimoga District, one in Mysore and one in Tumkur, full contribution was recovered from the raiyats before

the works were started. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga states that five estimates in his district were taken up for execution accepting the raiyats share of contribution partly in cash and partly in the shape of labour. In Chitaldrug District, contribution of Rs. 10,800 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 8,609 yet to be recovered.

The report called for in para 5 of Government Order No. R. 10521-31—L. R. 15-19-15, dated 11th March 1920, *re* the action taken in respect of the recovery of contribution from the raiyats will be submitted to Government on receipet of information called for from the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan Districts in this office No. C. 3599—19-20, dated 24th March 1920. The Deputy Commissioners have been in this office No. C. 2987—Gl. 20-21, dated 26th February 1921, directed to maintain a regular register in the district as well as taluk offices in a prescribed form showing the recovery of contribution due by the raiyats in respect of tank restoration works.

6. *Agency.*—In none of the districts did the Tank Panchayets come forward to take up the execution of any of the sanctioned works; in all the districts the works were given out on contract generally to the leading raiyats of the villages concerned or the adjoining villages and in a few exceptional cases where the villagers were not prepared to take up the contract, it was given to professional contractors. Two works in the Mysore District, sanctioned as far back as April and July 1917 are reported to have remained unoperated as neither the local raiyats nor professional contractors would come forward to do the work on account of the tanks being situate in a jungle tract at a distance from the villages. The Deputy Commissioner was asked to direct the Amildar to try and get the Village Committee or the patel to interest themselves in the matter by taking up the contract themselves or obtaining an outside contractor.

7. *Actual execution of works and payment.*—As already stated in para 1 the execution of tank works was done under the direction of the Tank Inspectors. The Amildars check-measured the intermediate bills excepting those that were checked by the Mahramat Engineers during their inspection of works. All final bills were invariably checked by the Mahramat Engineers.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan District states that as the local non-professional contractors in the district were very poor, it was found necessary to pay bills for sums less than Rs. 500 though contrary to Rules in force in the interests of the speedy execution of works and he requests that necessary modification of Government Orders may be obtained authorising payment of intermediate bills for works costing less than Rs. 500. A separate reference will be made to Government in the matter.

General Remarks.—A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was allotted to the several district, for minor tank works out of which a sum of Rs. 19,000 in round figures was resigned about the end of the year; and a sum of Rs. 1,15,633 on works was expended as shown in the margin. The percentage of expenditure to the allotment excluding the amount of Rs. 19,000 resigned was 88·2 as against 76·92 in the previous year while that of the establishment charge to the expenditure on works was 78·69 as against 82·56 in 1918-19. No particulars are given in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners about the actual establishment charges incurred in each district; and in the absence of this information it is not possible to verify the percentage of establishment charges to expenditure furnished by them. In the Bangalore District, the percentage of expenditure to allotment was very low being only 52·4 per cent and next came Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts with 70·1 and 80·7 per cents respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga observes that better progress could not be shown during the year as the sanctioned rates in most of the original estimates were so low that the contractors gave up the execution of works. In all cases where the original estimates could not be worked owing to the inadequacy of the rates provided therein, the Deputy Commissioners should have promptly submitted revised estimates for sanction. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners has been drawn to this

District	Amount allotted Rs	Amount resigned	Amount spent Rs
Bangalore	20,000	nil	10,493
Kolar	30,000	3,000	26,803
Tumkur	18,000	nil	14,549
Mysore	20,000	6,000	14,151
Hassan	20,000	nil	20,240
Shimoga	15,000	nil	11,010
Kadur	15,000	5,000	10,369
Chitaldrug	12,000	5,000	5,019
Rs	1,50,000	19,000	1,15,633

9. *Enclosure to the Report.*—A statement showing the progress made during the year in the restoration of minor tanks in the form prescribed in Government Proceedings No. R. 11073-83—L. R. 36-17-16, dated 11th May 1918, is appended. A slight alteration has been made in the statement by the insertion of a column (8) immediately after column 7 to show the number of new tank restoration works out of column 7 sanctioned and taken up for execution during the year for which there was no place in the statement prescribed by Government; while column 12 has been inserted for showing "the number of tanks, if any, out of those in column 7 not at all taken up for execution during the year" and columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 have been re-numbered as 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Statement showing the Progress made in the Restoration of Minor Tanks during the year 1919-20.

District	Total number of unrestored tanks as per list referred to in Rule 1 of the Minor Tanks Restoration Rules	Number of tanks decided to be abandoned as unfit for restoration	Balance to be restored	Number of tanks restored from the commencement of the scheme, *i.e.*, since December 1914 till the end of the previous year	Number of incomplete works at the end of the previous year	Number of new tanks selected for restoration during the year	Number of new tank restoration works of column 7 sanctioned and taken up for execution during the year.	Number of tanks completely restored during the half-year: Out of those shown in column 6	Number of tanks completely restored during the half-year: Out of those shown in column 7	Number of tanks completely restored during the half-year: Total	Incomplete works in progress at the end of half-year	Allotment for the year	Actual outlay of work during the half-year, *i.e.*, amount for which cheques were issued: On incomplete works shown in column 6	Actual outlay of work during the half-year, *i.e.*, amount for which cheques were issued: On new works shown in column 7	Actual outlay of work during the half-year, *i.e.*, amount for which cheques were issued: Total	Actual outlay of work during the half-year, *i.e.*, amount for which cheques were issued: Percentage it represents to the total allotment for the year, *i.e.*, col. 16-13	Actual outlay of work during the half-year, *i.e.*, amount for which cheques were issued: Percentage of establishment to expenditure	Number of tanks in respect of which contribution was recovered	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore	661	126	535	71	71	61	15	7	...	7	79	20,000	8,957	1,536	10,493	52·4	70·16	31	2,554	
Kolar	2,073	286	1,764	49	71	72	11	9	...	9	76	27,000	26,608	200	26,808	99·2	55·25	4	592	
Tumkur	377	103	274	26	86	48	20	22 (*b*)	...	22	77 (*a*) 84-7 or	18,000	11,211	3,332	14,543	80·7	57·0	11	1,507	
Mysore	1,089	491	598	22	60	101	7	12	1	13	54	14,000	12,744	1,407	14,151	101·0	91·98	6	932	
Hassan	4,915	375	4,540	126	198	70	9	4	...	4	143	20,000	19,270	970	20,240	101·2	58·4	15	2,412	
	6,636	1,956	4,680	68	112	14	5	14	...	11	103 (*c*)	15,000	13,019	981	14,010	93·1	55·0	12	1,289	
Shimoga	2,619	901	1,718	26	143	49	...	3	...	3	110	10,000	10,369	..	10,369	103·6	95·0	49	2,676	
Kadur	103 (*d*)	...	103	4	19	6	1	1	...	1	19	7,000	4,936	83	5,019	70·1	113·5	20	10,800	
Chitaldrug																				
Total ... 1919-20.	18,473	4,241	14,232	392	703	424	68	72	1	65	698·7	1,31,000	1,07,111	8,489	1,15,633	88·2	78·69	148	22,762	
1918-19.	18,463	4,258	14,210	327	598	564	78	1	79	663	420	1,73,300	90,317	40,012	1,33,329	76·92	82·56	172	17,775	

(*a*) Seven of these works have been cancelled.
(*b*) Out of the 22 works completely restored, 8 were in progress before the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was sanctioned.
(*c*) From this number 9 works sanctioned but not put into execution have been excluded.
(*d*) In the lastest list of tanks submitted by the Chitaldrug Deputy Commissioner, the number of unrestored tanks in the district has been raised from 93 to 103 and none of which appears to have been decided to be abandoned as unfit for restoration. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to verify his figures once again.

W D 2142—GPB—24-6-21—590

No. R. 12565-6—L. R. 245-20-6, DATED 9TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. 113, dated 10th February 1920, from the Revenue Commissione in Mysore, submitting the reports on the Administration of Inam Villages under Govern ment Management for the year 1919-20, received from the Deputy Commissioners of Dis tricts, together with a copy of his review thereon.

(To be printed in extenso as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R 12565-6—L. R. 245-20-6, dated 9th May 1921.

Recorded with the observation that there has been a delay of more than four months in the submission of the report.

2. Survey and settlement have been introduced into 166 out of a total of 197 villages and estates under Government management.

3. The Deputy Commissioners conducted the Jamabandi of 25 and the Sub-Division Officers of 168 villages and estates, respectively.

4. *Demand, collection and balance.*—The total demand for the year (includ ing Rs. 2,41,884 being the arrears of previous years) was Rs. 527,437 out of which a sum of Rs. 2,94,670 was collected (including the remissions), leaving a balance of Rs. 2,32,767. The arrears are the heaviest in Hassan, Bangalore and Mysore Dis tricts, as in last year, being Rs. 87,649, 73,792 and Rs. 53,971 respectively. These arrears should be reduced as early as possible. It is hoped that the Deputy Com missioners of Districts will fully realise their responsibility in this matter.

5. *Improvement of villages and estates.*—It is reported that no appreciable improvement was effected in any of the inam villages of the Bangalore District But in some villages in the Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Kolar Districts, there was some improvement. A few fresh roads are reported to have been opened in the Kani ganakoppa village, Goribidnur Taluk; village improvement works such as formation of roads and repairs of temples were carried out in the inam villages of Dommana koppa and Huliyapura in Tumkur Taluk and Bediganahalli and Lakkasettipura in Kunigal Taluk. A Co-operative Society and a Joint Stock Company of brass and copper works came into being at Sravanabelagola.

6. *Loans and arrears at the end of the year.*—It is reported that the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has not furnished the particulars relating to the loans and arrears of revenue outstanding against the villages and estates under Government management. This is not at all satisfactory. This information should be furnished in the next report. The balance of loans outstanding adjustment in the Mysore District is shown as Rs. 3,09,191-13-5. Prompt measures should be taken for the adjustment of this heavy sum after due verification by the inamdars concerned and the Comptroller.

The submission of the information and the special reports called for in para 7 of Government Order No. R. 10269-70—L. R. 285-19-4, dated 6th March 1920, is long overdue and should be expedited.

7. *Conclusion.*—On the whole the management of the inam villages taken over by Government, cannot be considered to be satisfactory. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that a special agency like the Court of Wards in British India would improve matters and that a change in the present system seems necessary. The proposals promised by him in the matter will be awaited.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, with the reports.
The Comptroller to Government.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 12565-6—L. R. 245-20-6, DATED 9TH MAY 1921.

REVIEW ON THE REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF INAM VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

Preliminary.—The District reports which were due in this office on 1st September 1920, were received on the dates noted in margin. Some of them were incomplete and further particulars called for from the Deputy Commissioners have not yet been furnished by most of them. This report has therefore been compiled on the information available in the reports till now received.

Bangalore	...	...	...	14th September 1920.
Kolar	...	...	..	16th do
Tumkur	...	...	...	2nd do
Mysore	...	...	..	18th do
Hassan	...	...	..	20th do
Shimoga (Nil report)	...	...	...	13th do
Kadur	...	...	..	11th do
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	3rd do

I. ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.

The following statement gives the number of estates of different classes that were under Government management in the several districts during the year.

No.	District	Estates and villages belonging to the Palace	Estates belonging to Muzrai and other public institutions	Estates and villages attached under Sections 150 or 165 of the Land Revenue Code	Estates and villages mortgaged to Government for loans advanced to Inamdars	Estates and villages taken under Government management on the application of inamdars or other persons	Estates and villages taken under Government management during the year	Estates and villages handed over to the Inamdars during the year	Total number of estates and villages that remained under Government management during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bangalore	5	25	...	17	2	.	..	19
2	Kolar	.	21	..	2	3	.	...	26
3	Tumkur	1	16	...	. .	.	...		17
4	Mysore	5	*23	11	9[a]	1	1	..	52
5	Hassan		16	3	17	...	.	...	36
6	Shimoga				Nil				
7	Kadur		3	..	..	..	...	..	3
8	Chitaldrug	...	1	.	..	...	.	..	1
	Total ..	14	108	1	64	6	1	.	197

*The inam village of Yedakola in Mysore Taluk taken under Government management for arrears of revenue seems to have been included with "Estates belonging to Muzrai or other public institutions in the previous year's review.

[a] Of these, 50 are reported to be inam villages.

Estates and villages have been grouped together indiscriminately in the statements of some districts. There were altogether 197 estates under Government management as against 194 in the previous year. One estate in the Mysore District came under Government management as per Government Order No. R. 4195-6—L. R. 4-18-3, dated 26th September 1919. The marginally noted four estates were reported for the first time as having been under Government management in the Bangalore and Kadur Districts. As against the above five cases brought on the list during the year, two villages, *viz.*, Huvinahalli Hanta and Bijjanahalli Hanta in Hole-Narsipur Taluk have been omitted as they were sold as per Government Order No. Fl. 1279-85—G. F.180-18-28, dated 18th August 1919, for adjustment of the loan due from the late Mr. D. Devaraja Urs. No estates or villages were restored to the inamdars during the year. All the four villages attached under Sections 150 and 165 of the Land Revenue Code are shown to have been taken under Government management more than 12 years ago as detailed in the margin and it is not known why no action was taken in respect of them under Section 168 and 169 of the Code. The Deputy Commissioners will be requested to explain why no action has been taken under these sections. In regard to Yedakote village, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, states that the arrears due to Government are almost recovered and that steps will be taken to restore the village to the inamdar in the near future. A special report has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner about this village.

§Jodi Kempanapura, Chamarajanagar Taluk.

§ 1. Neelasandra in C. & M. Station, belonging to Sri Dharmaravaswami temple at Bangalore.
2. Sanyasihalli, Dovanhalli Taluk, belonging to Sri Sivaganga Matt.
3. The estates of Hariharpur Matt
4. Properties of Bhandigadi Sampige Matt in Koppa Taluk.

	Taluk	Village	Date of assumption of management by Government
1.	Mysore	Yedakote	1903-04.
2.	Hole-Narsipur ...	Thattekere .	3rd February 1906.
3.	Do ...	Gondimallenahalli ...	9th April 1907.
4.	Do ...	Gubbi	30th March 1895.

No. R. 12565-6—L. R. 245-20-6, DATED 9TH MAY 1921.

II. INTRODUCTION OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

The appended Statement No. II shows the villages and estates into which survey settlement has been introduced and those into which it has not been introduced. The question of introducing survey settlement in the marginally noted four villages in the Bangalore District is reported to be under correspondence. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, reports that the consent of the inamdar has been obtained for the introduction of survey settlement into Kondarajahalli in Sidlaghatta Taluk, and that survey operations have been completed in Sarvamanya Kanigana Koppa in Goribidnur Taluk, but that the announcement of the settlement is pending with the Superintendent of Suvery Settlements. Government having directed the restoration of Jodi Holali village, Kolar Taluk, to the Jodidars, the question of introducing survey settlement into it has been dropped. Bidarahalli and Oyamballi in Heggaddevankote Taluk came under Government management so far back as 1904-05 and Tharagalale, Mallappanahalli, Shanbhoganahalli, Hennuru and Sulagodu in Arkalgud Taluk in 1907 and 1908. Why survey settlement has not been introduced into these villages till now is not explained. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, however, states that steps will be taken to introduce survey settlement into the villages in his district shortly.

1. Chinnathimmana Gollahalli, Hoskote Taluk.
2. Kodiyala Karenahalli and 3 Seshagiribalii, Closepet Sub-Taluk.
4. Jodi Mallapura, Nelamangala Taluk.

III. JAMABANDI.

The following statement shows the number of estates, the Jamabandi of which was settled by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers and also the number of cases of encroachments and transfers of Pattas dealt with during the year.

II. Survey Settlement.

Serial No.	District	Introduced	Not introduced	Remarks
1	Bangalore ...	45	4	* The statements of estates submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, show that Survey Settlement has not been introduced into Bidarahalli and Oyamballi in Heggaddevankote Taluk, and Asaralu in Hunsur Taluk and contain no information about Horeyala in Gundlupet Taluk referred to in the previous year's report.
2	Kolar ...	23	3	
3	Tumkur ...	17	...	
4	Mysore ..	47	3*	
5	Hassan ...	29	7	
6	Shimoga ...	...	...	
7	Kadur ...	1		† Information is not furnished re the two estates newly included in the Deputy Commissioner's report.
8	Chitaldrug ...	4	...	
	Total ...	166	17	

III. Jamabandi.

Serial No.	District	Conducted by the Deputy Commissioner	Conducted by the Sub-Division Officer	Number of cases of encroachments	Number of applications for transfer of Patta: Received	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
1	Bangalore	10	98*	...	...	...	...	* The Jamabandi of Nilasandra in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, endowed to Sri Dharmaraja swami temple at Bangalore and Kondarajanahalli in Sidlaghatta Taluk, belonging to Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt, is reported to have been conducted by the Amildars concerned.
2	Kolar	3	22*	..	7	7	..	
3	Tumkur	7	10	.	.	...	...	
4	Mysore	2	60	17	63	49	14	
5	Hassan	2	84	...	54	54	..	
6	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Kadur	1	†	..	...	...	...	† Information not available regarding two estates in the Kadur District.
8	Chitaldrug	...	4	...	6	...	6	
	Total ...	25	168	17	130	110	20	

The Jamabandi was settled before the commencement of the collection season in all the villages of the Chitaldrug District and in most of the villages of the Hassan District, and some time later in the villages of the Kolar District owing to the fact that Dittam Jamabandi was not completed in time. The other district reports contain no information as to when the Jamabandi took place.

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The boundary marks in all the villages of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts are reported to be in good condition and those in the Kolar District in a fairly good condition. The boundary marks of the inam villages in the Mysore District were inspected along with those of the Government villages and such of them as were in disrepair set right. A sum of Rs. 15 expended on this account in the Chamrajnagar Taluk is reported to have been recovered from the persons concerned.

IV. Increase of Revenue.

Owing to the leasing out of Palace lands and the inclusion of Nilasandra and Sanyasihalli villages in the report, the income of villages under Government management in the Bangalore District increased by Rs. 4,640 during the year. Two darkhasts are reported to have been received in the Kolar District, of which one has been disposed of. Three darkhasts were disposed of in the Mysore District, resulting in an increase of Rs. 34 in the annual revenue. Besides, the increases in the income from a mango tope at Siddalingapura and from the sale of manure at the cart-stand at Kadakola brought in an additional sum of Rs. 245 to the revenue of the inam villages in that district. In the Hassan District four darkhasts were disposed of in the Arkalgud Taluk and one is reported to be pending in Hole-Narsipur Taluk. The reports of the other districts contain no information on this point.

V. Village Servants.

All the villages under Government management except those mentioned in the margin had their full staff of village servants. The shanbhog and the patel of Kadakola inam village, Mysore Taluk, are said to have been replaced for misappropriating Government money. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, states that no patel has been appointed for Ankanathapur in Hole-Narsipur Taluk referred to in the previous years report as the village is bechirak and the Jamabandi also very small; but, as observed in that report, it is not desirable to entrust both the pateli and shanbhogi duties to the same individual and it is hoped that some other person will be appointed to attend to the pateli duties. The inam village of Dattatripeeta in the Kadur District had no separate village servants, those of the Government village continuing to look after the duties of the inam village also.

Kolar District—Mahal Jolli Vibhutipura Kolar Taluk, had no patel.
Hassan District, (1) Jolli Alvalli, Manjarabad Taluk, had no village servants
(2) Jodi Bettalapura, Arsikere Taluk, had no Shanbhog.
(3) Ankanathapura, Hole-Narasipur Taluk, had no patel.

VI. Village Accounts.

Except in the case of Thirupalya in Anekal Taluk, all the accounts are reported to have been maintained as in Government villages only in inam villages into which survey settlement has been introduced. With regard to Thirupalya, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore states that "steps will be taken to have the necessary accounts written up and maintained." As the previous year's report showed that the Amildar was "instructed to expedite the preparation of the accounts" some explanation should have been furnished as to why the Amildar failed to carry out the instructions already issued. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan does not state whether any accounts were at all maintained in unsettled villages of his district. Accounts numbers 14 and 15 were maintained in respect of other unsettled villages, except in the Yedatore Taluk, where they were not ready at the time of the report. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, however, reports that the shanbhogs concerned have been directed to submit them early.

VII. Collection.

Statement No. IV shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue in the inam villages under Government management, during the year under report. The arrears at the beginning of the year, the demand for the year and the total demand are respectively shown under the sub heads 1, 2 and 3 under the demand column. Collections including remissions amounted to Rs. 2,94,670 forming 55·86 per cent of the total demand as against 41·4 of the previous year. The collection was very poor in the Bangalore and Hassan Districts being only 30·65 per cent and 23·75 per cent respectively of the total demand.

It is very unsatisfactory to note that the percentage of collections to the total demand was so low as 17·6 in Yedakola village, Mysore District, although the village came under Government management, on account of arrears of revenue so long ago as 1903-04 and no civil suits were necessary to recover the dues.

The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,32,769. Arrears of over two years old were heavey in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur and time-barred arrears were heavy in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts. I have called for separate special reports with regard to the undue accumulation of arrears in some of the villages

and the Deputy Commissioners will be requested to carefully watch the collection work in all inam villages under their charge and to see that no more arrears get time-barred on any account, to take due notice of the officials who have now allowed the arrears to get time-barred and to take prompt steps to write off the accounts all irrecoverable arrears

IV Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of revenue in the inam villages and estates under Government management during the year 1919-20.

District	Demand			Collection	Balance					Percentage of collection to the total demand
	Arrears at the beginning of the year	Demand for the year	Total demand	Collection including remission	In respect of the year under report	In respect of the preceding year	Over two years old	Time barred	Total	
Bangalore	73,900	32,508	1,06,408	32,616	1 869	5,273	28,053	35,597	73,792	30 65
Kolar	12,658	10,312	22,970	11,955	2,691	2,287	5,503	534	11 015	52 08
Tumkur	3,747	17,350	21,097	17,362	3,013	521	73	108	3,735	82 29
Mysore	57,622	1,96,126	2,53,246	2,00 077	7,051	2,351	1,012	10,378	23 792 30,179*	78 75
Hassan	91,247	23,702	1,14,949	27,309	6 812	11,281	69,503	123	87,619	23 75
Shimoga										
Kadur	1,925	1,531	3,156	2,138	239	171	778	130	1 318	61 95
Chitaldrug	785	3,724	4,509	3,222	773	17	226	241	1,287	71 15
Total	2,12 981	2 89,553	5,27,137	2 91,670	25,196	21 880	1 08,115	47,111	2 02,598 30,171*	55 86

* Details not furnished regarding the further balance of Rs 30 179 which relates to estates belonging to the Palace and Muzrai institutions and one estate attached for the arrears of revenue in Mysore District

VIII. Coercive Processes.

Information regarding the kinds of processes issued and the amounts recovered thereby is not clearly given in most of the district reports In the Bangalore District a sum of Rs. 750 is said to have been recovered, by adopting coercive processes in respect of Palace estates, Rs. 1-15-6 in respect of Muzrai estates and Rs 338-11-10 in respect of estates taken under Government management at the request of the inamdars. A sum of Rs. 15-8-4 is said to have been recovered in the Malur Taluk by the issue of demand notices and such notices are stated to have been issued in Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Goribidnur Taluks also In the marginally noted taluks of the Mysore District, a sum of Rs. 8,235 is reported to have been recovered by the issue of demand notices and by the sale of lands and movables. A decree is also said to have been obtained for a sum of Rs 103-3-5 in the Chamrajnagar Taluk by means of a Civil suit. Twenty-eight demand notices were issued in the Manjarabad Taluk and 183 in the Arkalgud Taluk and Rs. 156 and Rs. 1,108-11-3 respectively were recovered. Four sales were also held in the latter taluk and a sum of Rs. 59-4-3 was adjusted thereby In the Tippareddihalli village of the Chitaldrug District, a sum of Rs. 107-1-6 was recovered by the adoption of coercive processes.

Krishnarajpete
Chamrajnagar
Heggaddevankote and
Nanjangud

IX. Improvement of Estates

No appreciable improvement has been effected in any of the inam villages of the Bangalore District In the Kolar District, the breached tank of Kondarajanahalli in the Sidlaghatatta Taluk was repaired and some mantaps were constructed in the Yellodu village, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk. A few fresh roads are reported to have been opened in the Kaniganakoppa village, Goribidnur Taluk. A drinking water well at Purasanahalli, Malur Taluk, which was under construction in the previous year was still under progress during the year. In the Tumkur District steps are being taken to repair the minor tanks at Sarthavalli and Halkurke villages belonging to Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt in Tiptur Taluk and for the construction of a Matt at the former place Village improvement works such as formation of roads and repairing of temples were attended to in the villages of Dommanakoppa and Huliyapura in Tumkur Taluk and Bediganahalli and Lakkasettipura in Kunigal Taluk. In the Mysore District two more Village Committees were formed during the year in Heggaddevankote Taluk in addition to the 19 that already existed. Village improvement works, such as, repairs to roads removal of prickly pear, sinking of wells and repair to kattes received due attention in this district. In the Hassan District, special attention was devoted to improve the estates of the late Mr. Bakshi Basappaji Urs

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in the Arkalgud Taluk and it is reported that steps are being taken to repair certain tanks and channels and to sink wells in Tharagalale and Sulagodu villages. As the income of these estates is insufficient to carry out the improvements, the Deputy Commissioner proposed the grant of a further loan or, in the alternative, to carry out the improvements at Government cost in the first instance and recoup the cost eventually from the income of the estates. A reading room and a carpentry school were newly opened in the Gubbi village, Hole-Narsipur Taluk. A Co-operative Society and a Joint Stock Company of Brass and Copper Works came into existance at Sravanabelagola.

X. FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR.

The following Statement No. V shows the details of income and expenditure in the inam villages under Government management during the year. In the marginally noted inam villages of Kolar District and the estate of Mr. B. Gopaliengar in the Mysore District, the expenditure exceeded the income. The accounts relating to the villages of Yedakola, Hariharpur, Gandahalli and five other villages in the Mysore District are being settled and the Deputy Commissioner expects to restore these villages to the inamdars concerned in the near future. The loan account of the late Mr. D. Devaraj Urs is being adjusted by the sale of the several mortgaged properties and the major portion of the loan advanced is expected to be adjusted shortly. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, has recommended the entertainment of two hands on Rs. 25 each per mensem, one for his own office and the other for the Arkalgud Taluk, solely to look after the accounts of the inam villages under Government management in his district. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to submit a separate report in the matter.

Sarva inam Karenahalli and Kayamgutta Nandapinagakanahalli.

A special report is said to have been made to the Dewan about the estates of the late Mr. Bakshi Basappaji Urs in the Arkalgud Taluk and the improvements needed thereto.

XI. LOANS AND ARREARS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

A consolidated Statement No. VI is appended showing the amount of loans and arrears of revenue outstanding against the several estates and villages under Government management so far as information is available from the reports of the Deputy Commissioners.

V. Statement showing the income and expenditure of inam villages and estates under Government management.

District	Amount reserved at the end of the previous year	Income during the year	Expenditure during the year							Balance, if any
			Total	Expenses of management	Government cesses, etc	Government loan (interest) if any, for the year	Payment to inamdar	Adjustment to arrears, etc.	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	1,431	32,616	34,047	1,333	3,390	5,240	10,651	..	20,617	13,430
Kolar	...	11,955	11,955	3,402	1 964	600	354	...	6,320	5,635
Tumkur	.	17,362	17,362	1,631	1,017	...	...	...	2,651	14,711
Mysore	15,351	2,00,077	2,15,131	1,679	25,895	..	8,157	...	85,731	1,79,700
Hassan	...	27,300	27,300	2,321	5,043	..	9,621	430	17,408	9,892
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	1,925	2,138	4,063	...	970	..	903	265	2,138	1,925
Chitaldrug	...	3,222	3,222	175	292	...	456	...	913	2,309
Total ...	18,710	2,91,070	3,13,380	10,547	2,94,551	5,840	30,145	695	85,778	2,27,602

No. R. 12565-6—L. R. 245-20-6, DATED 9TH MAY 1921.

VI. Statement of loans or arrears of revenue outstanding against the villages and estates under Government management during the year 1919-20.

No.	District	Loans and arrears of revenue due on the date of assumption of management	Amount adjusted out of estate Revenue up to the beginning of the year under report	Amount adjusted during the year	Balance outstanding adjustment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bangalore	..	..	Not furnished*	...	
2	Kolar	73,000	9,000	575 6 5	Not furnished	†Information not available about adjustments up to the beginning of the year towards the loan of Rs. 64,000 granted to Kayamguttadar, Nadapi Naikana halli, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
3	Tumkur .. .	...	...	...	..	
4	Mysore	74,39,963	...	1,30,791 2 7	3,09,191 13 5	‡Balance outstanding on 1st July 1919 does not include arrears of revenue in respect of villages attached under Land Revenue Code.
5	Hassan	23,273	18,203	769	4,301	
6	Shimoga . .	...	...	..	..	
7	Kadur ..	...	.	...	.	
8	Chitaldrug	..	...	...	...	
	Total .	6,96,256	27,203	1,32,135 9 0	3,13,492 13 5	

* The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore has not furnished particulars. He reports that the Amildars of Magadi and Devanhalli have not intimated the details of expenditure in their taluks and notes that as the taluks do not maintain loan accounts pertaining to estates mortgaged to Government, it is not possible to report the progress of recovery.

General.—In the absence of a special agency like that of the Court of Wards in British India, for looking after the properties taking over under Government control, the management of these properties by the local Revenue Officers has not been attended with satisfactory results. A change of the present system appears to be necessary and I shall submit separate proposals in the matter at an early date.

Revision Survey and Settlement of the late Honnavalli (Tiptur) Taluk.

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No 6187-98—R. 1089, dated 19th February 1880, sanctioning the original settlement of the late Honnavalli (Tiptur) Taluk in the Tumkur District.

2. Letter No. 148, dated 20th December 1920, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, submitting proposals* for the revision of assessment of the 249 Government Villages of the late Honnavalli Taluk.

* (*Printed as an accompaniment.*)

3. Letter No. 224, dated 15th March 1921, from the same Officer, forwarding, with his remarks the opinions of the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District on the proposals made in the letter read above.

Order No R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, dated 7th May 1921.

The proposals relate to the revision of the assessment of 249 villages, which are distributed as follows :—

202 villages	in the Present	Tiptur Taluk.
30 villages	do	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.
15 villages	do	Arsikere Taluk.
2 villages	do	Channarayapatna Taluk.

2. The tract is irregular in shape and covers an area of about 335 square miles with an average rainfall ranging from 23 to 26 inches. The climate is dry and generally healthy.

3. There are no large streams or rivers in the tract. Water impounded by means of artificial bunds, forms the main source of water-supply for irrigation purposes, more than 70% of the villages having Kattes or tanks in them. There are 34 major and 154 minor tanks of which 30 major and 38 minor have been restored.

4. Ragi, avare, togari, horse gram, chillies, etc., are the chief dry crops. Paddy of a coarse sort is the principal wet crop. The garden crop consists chiefly of cocoanuts, some of the finest varieties being grown here.

5. The taluk is well served with good roads and the Railway. The Bangalore-Shimoga trunk road with five important branch roads and three new roads formed since the original settlement are the means of communication in the tract. The Bangalore-Harihar Railway line, which was opened after the original settlement, has three stations in the taluk and has largely helped to develop the trade by bringing important markets within easy reach.

6. During the currency of the present settlement, the population of the Taluk has increased from 38,821 in 1881 to 62,342 (or by 61 per cent) in 1911. The severe loss caused by the great famine of 1878 has thus been more than made good, the increase being about 14 per cent. over the pre-famine figure.

7. The Agricultural resources of the tract have appreciably increased as noted in the margin though there was a small decrease of 7 per cent. in the number of cattle. The value of land has increased and prices of food stuffs and other produce have gone up from 100 to 300 per cent. Cultivation has also increased.

Houses 159 per cent.
Carts 497 ,,
Ploughs 67 ,,

There has been a decrease in the extent of dry and wet lands (occupied) since the original settlement, while the extent under garden lands devoted to cocoanut cultivation has considerably increased. There is scope for extension of dry cultivation only, as there is still a large extent of dry lands (33,658 acres, assessed at Rs. 28,591) available for cultivation.

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

The revenue collections of the taluk which were 1,12,935 in 1891-92 rose to Rs. 1, 37,572 in 1916-17. No remission of revenue worth the name has been granted during this period.

Thus the revenue history of the taluk has been satisfactory.

8. The Survey Superintendent proposes to revise the existing rates as shown below, keeping intact the existing grouping of the villages into three classes :—

Land	Maximum rate per acre		Average rate per acre	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wet I.	8 0 0	8 8 0	4 5 2	4 10 1
II.	8 0 0	8 8 0	4 3 0	4 6 2
III.	7 8 0	8 0 0	3 8 6	3 13 2
Dry I.	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 1	1 4 1
II.	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 7	1 0 3
III.	1 8 0	1 14 0	0 10 7	0 13 3
Garden	16 0 0	12 0 0	3 1 11	3 15 1
General	....	..	1 7 5	1 14 9

The effect of the proposed rates on the occupied lands is an increase of Re. 0-7-4 or 31 per cent. in the general average rate per acre and the proposals are expected to result in an increase of Rs. 43,000 per annum or 32·37 per cent. in the revenue collections of the taluk which is due chiefly to a large extent of land brought under garden cultivation.

9. The revised rates were notified under the Standing Orders in the concerned villages. Objection petitions have been received from about 50 villages, chiefly on the ground of insufficient rainfall and the consequent inadequacy of water-supply, poor yield of crops, high wages and other causes of a general nature which do not call for any serious notice. The Revenue Commissioner states that in view of insufficient rainfall, and the deterioration of water-supply he would have preferred the rates on wet lands to be left undisturbed, but would raise no objection as the proposed increase is only 7 per cent. The Survey Superintendent, states that the increases proposed in the several rates are quite reasonable, having regard to the several improvements in the material and economic conditions of the taluk during the period of the current settlement and that individual cases of real hardship will be sympathetically considered at the time of introducing the new rates.

10. Government agree with the Survey Superintendent and are pleased to sanction in their entirety the revised rates noted in para 8 *supra* which compare favourably with those of the adjoining resettled taluks of Arsikere and Chiknayakanhalli and direct that they be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from the year 1921-22 with the usual guarantee of thirty years.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture.
PRESS TABLE.

Encl—1 R

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

ENCLOSURE.

I have the honor to submit proposals for revising the rates of assessment in the villages, 249 in number, of the late Honnavalli (Tiptur) Taluk, of which the original settlement was sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 6187-98—R. 1089, dated 19th February 1880.

2. *Constitution.*—According to the present constitution of taluks, these villages stand distributed as follows :—

202	..	In the Tiptur Taluk.
30	..	„ Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.
15	..	„ Arsikere Taluk.
2	..	„ Channarayapatna Taluk.
Total .. 249	villages.	

When the original settlement was introduced, the taluk contained 306 villages, but by subsequent changes, the number has been reduced to 249, as detailed below :—

306	.. Number at the original settlement.
64	.. Deduct number of villages since absorbed.
242	
7	.. Add number of villages newly formed.
249	

3. *Boundaries.*—From the accompanying illustrative map, it will be seen that the boundaries of the late taluk cannot but be described in terms of the old territorial constitution ; and they are as follows :—

North.—Late Budihal Taluk.
East.—Late Budihal, Chiknayakanhalli and late Kadaba Taluks.
South.—Channarayapatna Taluk.
West.—Late Haranahalli Taluk.

4. Honnavalli, which gave the old name to the taluk, was the headquarters thereof till the year 1886, when the present Tiptur Taluk was constituted, and the headquarters shifted to Tiptur.

5. *Physical Features.*—The taluk is irregular in shape, and may roughly be described as an obliquely set oblong, with a long narrow projection at one corner in the north, and a small pendant at the opposite corner in the south. The longest distance from north to south is about 34 miles, and from east to west about 23 miles, the total area being about 335 square miles. The country is an undulating table-land, except in the extreme north, where there are rocky hills, bare at the top. In a country of this kind, it would be in vain to look for large streams or rivers, and in fact, there are none of them here. But the character of the surface is eminently suited for the construction of tanks. In trees, the taluk is remarkably poor, possessing nothing better than low scrub jungle, of which large stretches may be seen all over.

6. *Rainfall.*—Statistics, given in the Rainfall Report for 1917, show that the average fall in the taluk is about 25 inches. The following extract from the report gives details of the fall recorded at the four stations within the tract, *viz.*, Mattigatta, Honnavalli, Tiptur and Nonavinkere, and also at Kibbanhalli, which is just outside the limits to the east of Tiptur :—

Stations.	*Fall in* 1917. Inches.	*Average* Inches.
Mattigatta	32·63 ..	24·21 for 23 years.
Honnavalli	28·28 ..	23·90 „ 22 „
Tiptur	30·89 ..	25·36 „ 33 „
Nonavinakere	26·62 ..	24·33 „ 23 „
Kibbanhalli	25·65 ..	26·11 „ 23 „

These five stations are sufficiently well located, in four directions with Tiptur in the centre, to give us an adequate idea of the distribution of rainfall, which may be said to be almost equal in all parts of the taluk, although the slight increase in the averages of Kibbanhalli and Tiptur, point to a somewhat better fall in the south. The annual

fall for 16 years from 1902 at Tiptur and at the headquarters of the surrounding taluks, *viz.*, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Gubbi and Chiknayakanhalli, was as follows :—

Year	Tiptur	Arsikere	Channaraya-patna	Gubbi	Chiknayakan-halli
1902	31.52	31.22	21.49	30.50	31.85
1903	27.97	34.70	43.70	41.10	28.10
1904	20.64	27.79	16.84	22.10	22.07
1905	26.42	24.95	18.64	19.56	20.15
1906	40.60	35.16	32.25	32.47	33.22
1907	17.77	16.00	21.07	23.52	22.06
1908	10.82	11.35	14.72	22.54	14.76
1909	23.17	32.89	33.99	33.71	33.10
1910	29.26	26.79	34.67	41.85	35.64
1911	20.63	26.17	32.68	18.83	21.32
1912	25.15	32.06	34.49	38.15	32.39
1913	18.40	27.19	19.21	22.69	19.06
1914	17.64	15.11	22.31	27.39	19.04
1915	27.33	27.71	37.29	41.64	31.55
1916	30.76	35.46	39.17	55.40	36.89
1917	30.89	28.18	28.37	52.72	42.75

Arranged as under, these statistics show good and bad years of rainfall in the cycle of sixteen years :—

Station	Number of years			
	30 inches and above	Between 25 and 30 inches	Between 20 and 25 inches	Less than 20 inches
Tiptur	4	5	3	4
Arsikere	6	6	1	3
Channarayapatna	8	1	3	4
Gubbi	9	1	4	2
Chiknayakanhalli	8	1	4	3

Taking less than 20 inches as an insufficient fall, there were 4 bad years out of 16, at Tiptur and Channarayapatna, three at Arsikere and Chiknayakanhalli and two at Gubbi. At the same time, it has to be observed that Tiptur receives a copious fall in good years, as in 1906, when it was 40·60 inches, and in bad years, it suffers most as in 1908, when the fall was 10·82 inches.

7. *Climate.*—The climate is dry and generally healthy. Fever, chiefly malaria, prevails to some extent in the cold season. The taluk, in common with others, is subject to visitations of epidemics ; but the people have been trained to combat them by the evacuation of the old village sites and the adoption of other preventive measures.

8. *Soils.*—Black, brown and red soils are met with ; but the black soil is very scarce, and not of any special importance in the eyes of the agriculturist. The prevailing kind is the red, mixed with sand in varying proportions. The soils in the northern parts are generally poor, being more or less gravelly. In the centre and south, they are reddish in the high-lying, and dark brown in the low-lying lands. Patches of good black soil are seen near Nonavinakere and Vighnasante : on the other hand, near Ichanur and Settihalli, there are large areas of stony ground, where stones used as pillars were at one time quarried. Leaving out extreme cases, the soil generally is fertile enough to repay the cultivator for his labour and expense.

9. *Crops and cultivation.*—On dry lands, the crops generally grown in all parts of the taluk are—ragi, avare, togari, kulthi, chilli, castor, gingelly, groundnut and tobacco. Raiyats have recently taken to growing cotton, in some parts, having been encouraged to do so by the profits obtained. The wet crop is chiefly paddy of the coarser kind which is raised on lands under large tanks. The small tanks are generally

reserved for the retention of moisture for the benefit of the cocoanut gardens. Sugar-cane is not generally cultivated, though soil and water are favourable under some of the large tanks, as the raiyats care more for cocoanut gardens, which bring in good and relatively certain profits. What has been said in the re-settlement report of the late Haranahalli Taluk, regarding gardens (*vide* my letter No. 143, dated 12th January 1918) applies *mutatis mutandis* to this taluk as well. The greatest measure of attention is paid to the cultivation of cocoanut, which is the chief garden crop. Some areca is grown intermixed with betel vine and plantain under the larger tanks. Many dry cocoanut gardens have sprung up since the last settlement, and the area under this kind of cultivation is extending every year. Cocoanuts grown at and near Honnavalli were considered to be the best on account of their good flavour; but now ,the same class of nuts is reported to be grown in other parts also. Honnavalli is well-known for the special species of cocoanut called *Gangapani*, which yields a delicious milk when tender. There are two varieties of this species, one called *Gangapani*, and the other *Chitgangapani* which is inferior in quality and size to the former. Raiyats are not keen on this species, as the nut when ripe is inferior to the ordinary kind, and a steady demand for tender fruit cannot always be counted upon.

The percentages of lands occupied by the different kinds of crop are reported to have been as follows in 1916-17 :—

Ragi	13·99
Jola	2·23
Gram	8·59
Other cereals	10 42
Cotton	0 14
Oil seeds	5 71
Tobacco	0·03
Condiments	0·58
Rice	4·85
Sugar-cane	0·09
Garden produce	21·52
Food	0·20
Non-food	1·65
Total ..	100·00

Dry lands are rarely, if ever, manured. Almost all the available supply of manure is used to fertilise the gardens; wet lands are also allowed a share, which, however, is not much. Raiyats have not yet begun to use oil-cake; the cultivation of sugar-cane, which requires a high grade of manuring, is very limited. Leaf manure cannot be had, as there are no trees like the *Honge* in the taluk. The raiyats therefore content themselves with the cattle manure, which they collect, and which sometimes is available for purchase at the rate of a rupee per cart-load from non-agriculturists. Herds of sheep and goats are also penned in, as in the adjoining taluk of Arsikere.

10. *Irrigation.*—For irrigation, the lands depend mainly upon the water impounded by means of artificial bunds, which are very numerous in this taluk, more than 70 per cent of the villages having tanks or *kattes* in them. There are 34 major and 154 minor tanks, of which 30 major and 38 minor have been restored. They are generally in good repair, but most of them have large deposits of silt. Under many of the smaller tanks, there is little or no direct irrigation; the sluices are on purpose blocked up to retain water as long as possible for the exclusive benefit of the cocoanut which is raised even on wet lands. The more important of the tanks are Nonavinkere, Honnavalli, Ichanur, Tiptur, Karadi, Madenur, Vighnasante, Kergodi and Handankere.

There are no wells worked by *Kapiles* and stone wells are rare. Mud holes or *gundis* are dug in every garden to water the plants while young. Water is tapped in these at a depth of from 3 to 6 yards.

11. *Communications.*—The taluk possesses all the advantages of good roads and the Railway. The trunk road from Bangalore to Shimoga runs through the middle from east to west *via* Tiptur. From this the following roads branch off :—

1. Tiptur-Turuvekere road *via* Nonavinkere.
2. Tiptur-Channarayapatna road *via* Nuggihalli.
3. Tiptur-Hassan road *via* Lingadahalli.
4. Honnavalli-Huliyar road *via* Kodigehalli
5. Banavar-Sira road (a small bit in the extreme north).

To these which existed at the original settlement, the following new roads have been added —

1. Hedagarahalli-Hunasagatta road.
2. Tiptur-Halkurki-Kodagihalli road.
3. Huliyar-Arsikere road, passing through Karlahalli and Shankaranahalli in the west.

The most important of the improvements since the original settlement, is the opening of the Railway line, which runs almost parallel to the Bangalore-Shimoga road, with three stations at Karadi, Tiptur and Konehalli. All the important markets having, by this means, been brought within easy reach, the trade of the taluk has developed greatly. Immense business is now carried on in *copra* with Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore and other distant trade centres.

Almost all the villages are connected with roads by cart-tracks, which in fair weather are as good as made roads.

12. *Markets.*—Weekly markets are held at Tiptur, Nonavinkere, Honnavalli and Mattigatta. Of these, the Tiptur *sante*, which lasts for two days, is the biggest, and is attended by raiyats of the neighbouring taluks as well. Transactions amounting to more than Rs. 10,000 are effected in this market. The other markets are comparatively modest in scale, and are useful for supplying local wants. Outside the limits of the taluk but within easy reach, important *santes* are held at Arsikere, Gandasi and Huliyar, where business of considerable volume and value is transacted. The raiyats have thus all the facilities they can wish for, for the disposal of their surplus produce.

13. *Exports and Imports.*—The chief articles of export are, copra, cocoanut, groundnut, oil seeds and tangadi bark ; and those imported are, sugar, salt, kerosene oil, wheat, sheet brass and cloth. Tiptur has become an important trade centre, and business is carried on on such a large scale as to require the opening of a branch of the Mysore Bank there to facilitate trade transactions.

14. *Manufactures and Industry.*—Among the articles manufactured in the taluk are *kamblis* and coarse cotton cloth. The fly-shuttle loom has been introduced in some villages. Ropes and bullock carts are also made. A mill for peeling groundnut is worked in Tiptur ; 100 pallas are shelled every day, yielding 30 pallas of seed, exported chiefly to Madras. Pottery, smithery, and carpentry are the other professions pursued. Industrial classes of carpentry have been opened in the schools at Tiptur and Nonavinkere, and a school for teaching shoe-making to the Panchamas has been opened at Tiptur. It is said that long ago iron was being smelted at Kumbalapur in the Handanakere hobli, the ore being obtained from the Chiknavakanhalli hills ; but there is no trace of this industry there at present. Investigations for starting a coir industry at Tiptur seem to have been made, and two merchants are said to have visited Ceylon and the West Coast to study the conditions there.

15. *Population.*—The population of the 249 villages under report, compiled from the Census Reports, stood as follows at the several census periods :—

Census.	*Population.*
1871	55,011
1881	38,821
1891	47,151
1901	54,668
1911	62,342

The survey settlement was introduced into the taluk three or four years after the visitation of the disastrous famine of 1876. The census result of 1881 indicates that the famine carried away more than 16,000 souls. It took nearly two decades for the population to attain the level of 1871. From 1881 onwards, every decade shows a steady advance in the numbers by about 7,500, and the last census shows the population to be 62,342, which is 23,521 more than that of 1881. During the currency of the original settlement, population has increased by 61 per cent. The density at present is about 186 per square mile of the entire area, both culturable and unculturable, but per square mile of the culturable area alone, it is 306.

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, dated 7th May 1921.

16. *Agricultural resources.*—The following is a comparative statement of the agricultural resources, past and present :—

Items		At the original survey	At re-survey	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
Houses	Tiled	1,887	7,624	+5,737	+ 304%
	Mud	3,744	5,683	+1,939	+ 52%
	Thatched	1,565	5,305	+3,740	+ 239%
	Total ..	7,196	18,612	+11,416	+159%
Cattle		52,306	46,631	—5,675	— 11%
Carts		407	2,431	+2,024	+ 497%
Ploughs		5,406	9,009	+3,603	+ 67%
Wells ..	Irrigation	..	141	..	..
	Others	..	484	..	..

All kinds of dwelling houses have increased, the largest increase being in the tiled variety. Carts and ploughs also have increased, the percentages of increase being 497 and 67 respectively. Cattle show a small decline of 11 per cent, the result in all probability of the unserviceable ones being hustled out of existence ; under any other theory it would become difficult to explain the large increase in carts and ploughs.

17. *Cattle.*—The cattle generally are of the indigenous breed. They are maintained in a fairly good condition. Good breeding bulls are maintained at Rangapura, and milch buffaloes of a superior kind are kept at Bajagur and Hullenahalli. Sheep and goats of fine quality are to be seen grazing in the kavals and gomal lands.

18. *Modes of husbandry.*—The old methods of agriculture are still pursued. A few ploughs of the improved pattern have been introduced. The raiyat has a traditional aversion to experimenting in agriculture, and in this taluk, so long as his cocoanut garden is properly looked after, he does not seem to care much for his other lands. He is content to receive from the latter whatever he can get by indifferent cultivation on the lines followed by his fathers.

19 *Leases.*—Generally, the raiyats cultivate their own lands ; and this is a necessary condition for the successful cultivation of gardens. Some of the good gardens on the Honnavalli side have deteriorated because the owners who are Brahmans, do not themselves cultivate them. Dry and wet lands when leased out, are taken up under the *Vara* system of lease, which provides for the owner receiving a portion of the produce.

20. *Value of land.*—With the rise in the prices of agricultural products and the increase of population, the value of lands has also considerably increased. An acre of good dry land is now valued at about Rs. 200 and an acre of good wet land fetches from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. The price of an acre of good *Dhruvapairu* garden is ordinarily Rs. 500, while an acre of good dry garden cannot be had for less than Rs. 400. The following statement compiled from the books of the Registration Department expresses the value of land in terms of assessment, obtained in outright sales and in mortgages :—

Transactions	Number of transactions	Amount realised	Assessment	Ratio
		Rs.	Rs.	
Sales	1,114	2,10,661	7,252	29 times the assessment
Mortgages	1,099	2,63,186	9,836	27 times the assessment

With the rise in the prices of agricultural products, the increase in population, and the improvements in the means of communication, land is no longer looked upon with indifference, but has become property of the highest importance.

21. *Prices.*—The following statement shows the prices of the more important articles of agricultural produce, from the year 1881, the year of the original settlement, up to 1917, the latest year for which statistics have been furnished.

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

Year	Seers per rupee								
	Ragi	Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort	Chenna	Kulthi	Gingelly	Hesaru	Uddu	Togari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1881	40	20	25	20	30	16½	14½	14½	30
1882	50	18½	20¾	16½	40	17	15	16	30
1883	40	16	22	21	31	18	16	17	32
1884	45	16¾	20	18¼	40	16	16¼	16¾	30
1885	48	15	18	18	38	17	14	15	35
Average	44·6	17·25	21·15	18·75	35·8	16·9	15·15	15·85	31·4
1886	49	16½	20	16¾	45	16¾	13¾	17	40
1887	48	18	21	18	40	17	14	18	42
1888	47	17	25	20	38	18	14½	16	43
1889	45	16	22	18	36	17	12	16	40
1890	48	16½	23	20	38	16	13	15	35
Average	47·4	16·8	22·2	18·55	39·4	16·95	13·45	16·4	40·0
1891	45	16	24	19	40	16	12	14	34
1892	48	14	20	20	45	17	11	11	33
1893	40	14½	21	18	43	16	12	10¾	32
1894	43	14	20	19	43	16½	11	10	33
1895	44	14¼	20	20	42	15	10¾	10¾	32
Average	44·0	14·55	21	19·2	42·6	16·1	11·35	11·3	32·8
1896	40	14	20	16	43	16	11	10	33
1897	46	14	20	17	42	16½	11¼	10	32
1898	45	14½	19	19½	44	15	10	10	33
1899	44	14	18	16	43	16	10	9½	32
1900	11	10	6	5	11	12	10	9	12
Average	37·2	13·3	16·6	14·7	36·6	15·1	10·45	9·65	28·4
1901	12	7	7	6	11	12	10	9	11
1902	12	6	7	5	11	11	11	9	11
1903	13	7	5	7	5	10	9	9¼	9
1904	12½	5¾	7	5¼	11½	10	9¼	8¾	11
1905	14	6½	8½	6	11	9¾	9	8	11¼
Average	12·7	6·45	6·9	5·9	9·9	10·55	9·65	8·85	10·65
1906	16	7¼	8¼	8¼	12	10	8	8	14
1907	16	7½	7½	8¼	14	7	8¼	8¼	14
1908	16	7¾	7¾	7	14½	8½	8¼	8¾	14
1909	12	5	5¾	4	6½	4	6¼	6¼	8½
1910	12¼	5	6	5	10	5	7	7	10
Average	14·45	6·5	7·0	6·55	11·35	6·9	7·65	7·7	12·1
1911	16	7½	8½	10	16	16	8	7½	12
1912	16½	8	8	10	16	9	8½	8½	12
1913	20	7	7	8	16	9	8¼	8	11¼
1914	20	7¾	7½	7	16	9¼	8	8	10
1915	19	7	8	7	15	8	8½	8½	9
Average	18·25	7·35	7·8	8·4	15·8	10·25	8 25	8·05	10·85
1916	19	6½	7½	6½	14	7½	8	8	8
1917	16¼	5½	6¼	6¼	12¼	7¼	7½	7½	7½
Average	17 62	5·87	6·87	6·37	13·12	7·37	7·75	7·75	7·75
Percentage of 1917 to 1881 ..	146	+264	+300	+220	+145	128	+93	93	300

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Period	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the year 1891-92	Government unoccupied land							
		Dry		Wet		Garden		Total	
		Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 ..	..	51,095	36,238	1,494	6,169	333	721	52,924	43,128
1892-96 ..	+6	46,890	32,472	787	3,200	251	517	47,937	36,189
1897-01 ..	+9	43,938	29,951	679	2,815	204	412	44,821	33,178
1902-06 ..	+12	40,997	27,622	664	2,810	197	390	41,858	30,822
1907-11 ..	+16	35,219	23,456	562	2,349	182	341	35,963	26,146
1912-16 ..	+20	30,248	19,987	495	2,062	163	306	30,906	22,355
1916-17 ..	+22	26,907	17,648	504	2,107	162	309	27,573	20,064

The extent of lands under occupation has increased from 72,337 acres in 1891-92, to 97,852 acres in 1916-17 and the revenue from Rs. 1,12,935 to Rs. 1,37,572. The occupied dry lands rose from 53,534 to 77,460 acres, and the wet from 2,019 to 3,432 acres. But much of this extent has been utilized for coccanut cultivation, and is classed as garden at re-classification. Under occupied garden also, there has been an increase of 176 acres.

Excepting the small annual remission varying from Rs. 97 to Rs. 135 allowed on account of insufficient water-supply from tanks in disrepair, there was no remission whatever from the year 1895-96. Small arrears of revenue amounting to about Rs. 300 which were irrecoverable, were written off the accounts in the years of the first quinquennium. The revenue has been realized easily. The history as exhibited in the statement in detail, proves the reasonableness and moderation of the rates imposed at the original settlement. Cultivation has increased, waste lands have been taken up, taxes have been recovered without recourse to extreme measures, and remissions whenever granted, were practically insignificant.

26. *Grouping.*—The improvements effected in the means of communication have very nearly followed the old grouping of villages. Far reaching as it is, in its influence upon economic development, the Railway line does not in the present instance operate to cause any disturbance in the relativity of the old grouping, as it passes through the centre of the tract comprising villages placed in the first group. The villages of group II may perhaps be added on to group I, and group III raised to the second class; there would then be only two groups instead of three as at present. But this change, if made, would pitch the rates of the lower two groups to an immoderately high level, and become a source of discontent. I am not therefore in favour of introducing any change in the old grouping, which, I propose, should continue for purposes of re-settlement. The following quotation from the original settlement report describes the grouping and the reasons underlying it:—

"In the first group are comprised the whole of the Nonavinkere, Ichnur and Tiptur Maganis, with the greater part of the Honnavalli Magani, all of which form together the centre and south of the taluk. This group is unusually well off for roads, and the principal market is situated near the centre of it. The rainfall is also superior. The second group comprises the Halkurki and part of the Honnavalli Maganis with a village of the Handankeri Magani, and is not so favourably situated as the first group. The third group is composed of the whole of the northern Magani of Handankeri (with the exception already noted) which is farther removed from roads and important markets, and in which the rainfall is less."

Of the 249 villages in the taluk, 174 are placed in the 1st group, 42 in the 2nd and 33 in the 3rd.

27. *Maximum rates.*—The maximum rates fixed at the original settlement were at the time regarded as intrinsically moderate, even after a full consideration of the fact of depletion of population during the great famine. The Revenue history of the tract has established beyond doubt the moderate nature of the rates. The economic advance of the country and the great rise in prices of agricultural produce, requeir

that the rates should now be advanced, and point to a limit of at least 40 per cent; but the leniency adopted in all our revisions, forbids our taking such an increase, and in strict adherence to the policy pursued all along till the present time, I propose moderate increases as follows in the dry and wet maxima :—

Groups	Maximum rates					
	Dry		Wet		Garden	
	Old	Proposed	Old	Proposed	Old	Proposed
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	..	..
II	1 12 0	2 4 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	16	12 0 0
III	1 8 0	1 14 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	..	..

28. The maximum garden rate has been, as usual, reduced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 12 per acre, which again is only a nominal maximum, no garden having been assessed at the rate of Rs. 12 per acre. Gardens depending upon wells for their irrigation. have been assessed under the rules laid down by Government in their orders of 1902. and Government Order No. R. 3704-13—L. S. 50-15-5, dated 5th September 1918. The small alteration in the old rules effected by the latter order operates to prevent to some extent the sacrifice of legitimate revenue derivable from these gardens. Even under the higher limit now permitted, the assessment is so small as compared with the yield of gardens, especially of cocoanut gardens, that it amounts to the payment of the price of one cocoanut per tree in bearing. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation on the different classes of garden, Inam and Government, occupied and unoccupied. :—

Description	At original Settlement			As per Revision Settlement Accounts			Increase or Decrease +or—
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Tank Gardens ..	..	..	....	1,623	9,552	5 14 2	....
II. Gardens receiving indirect benefit from tanks, streams, etc.	..	..	....	15,916	61,784	3 14 1	....
III. (a) Gardens under self-dependent wells	..	..	....	7	14	2 0 0	....
(b) Gardens as in III (a) but assessed at simple dry rates owing to the failure of wells.	17,475	54,115	3 1 7	179	332	1 13 8	
	Details under the different classes not available.						
IV. Old dry cocoanut gardens.	..	..	....	..	..	.. ..	....
V. New gardens under wells sunk since the original settlement whether self-dependent or indirectly benefited	..	..	....	1,169	4,096	3 8 1	....
VI. New dry cocoanut gardens.	..	..	....	3,372	12,959	3 9 3	....
Total ..	17,475	54,115	3 1 7	22,266	87,837	3 15 1	+0 13 6

In the original settlement report, the garden average rates have not been given; but the average, as could be worked out from akarbands comes to Rs. 3-1-7 per acre, the corresponding figure under the proposed revision being Rs. 3-15-1 or an increase

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Seers per rupee			Rupees per maund				Rupees per 100	
uchella	Jola	Avare	Supari, 1st sort	Supari, 2nd sort	Jaggory	Chilli	Cocoanut	Copra
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
35	40	30	5	4½	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2¼
37	40	30	4¾	4½	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 14 0	2¼
40	41	43	4½	4	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	2⅜
45	45	43	5	4¼	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2⅜
42	40	48	5⅛	4⅜	0 14 0	1 1 0	2 0 0	2¼
39 8	41·2	38·8	5	4⅝	0 13 7	0 15 10	1 14 10	2 11 2
45	43	42	5½	4⅞	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 13 0	2 8 0
44	44	41	6	4½	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 14 0	2 8 0
30	45	43	6¼	4¾	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
31	43	42	6½	5	0 12 0	1 2 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
33	42	43	7	5¼	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 13 0	2 8 0
36·6	43·4	42 2	6 4 0	4 14 5	0 12 10	1 0 0	1 14 0	2 9 7
32	40	43	7½	5¼	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
20	20	41	7¾	5½	0 14 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	2 12 0
20	40	45	8	5¾	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	2 12 0
20	43	44	8	5¾	0 14 0	0 14 0	2 3 0	2 12 0
16	42	40	8¼	6	0 14 0	0 14 0	2 3 0	2 12 0
21 6	37·0	42 6	7 15 2	5 12 0	0 14 0	1 0 10	2 2 5	2 12 0
17	41	42	9	6¼	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 1 6	2 12 0
16	43	44	9½	6½	0 14 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0
14	42	41	9¾	6¾	0 12 0	0 13 0	2 3 0	2 12 0
13¼	45	43	10	6¾	1 0 0	0 14 0	2 1 6	2 12 0
14	11	11	10¼	7	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0
14 95	36 4	36·2	9 11 2	6 10 5	1 2 0	0 14 10	2 8 2	3 7 2
11	12	12	10¾	7⅛	1 12 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
14	12	11	11	8	1 14 0	1 3 0	3 14 0	6 4 0
14	12	11	11¼	8¼	1 12 0	1 2 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
12½	13	11	11½	8¼	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 15 0	6 4 0
12	12¼	12	12	9	1 10 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
12 7	12·3	11·4	11 5 7	8 4 10	1 10 5	1 5 0	3 15 5	6 4 10
12	16	12	12¾	9¾	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 4 0
12	16	12	12½	10	1 8 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	6 4 0
12	16	12	13	10	1 12 0	1 12 0	4 4 0	6 0 0
10	5	6¼	30	27	2 4 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 8 0
11	7	10	25	19	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 8 0
11 4	12 0	10 5	18 10 5	15 1 7	1 12 10	3 0 0	4 4 0	5 14 5
12	12	16	20	18	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
12½	12¼	15	16¼	14½	1 8 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
11¼	12	16	15	12½	1 12 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	6 12 0
10	11	14	14	12½	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0
9	11	12	13½	11	2 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	7 4 0
10 95	11 65	14 6	15 12 0	13 12 10	1 15 2	2 15 2	5 5 7	6 12 10
8	11	12	13½	10½	2 8 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	7 12 0
6¼	10	10	13	10	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
7 12	10 5	11	13 1 0	10 4 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	7 14 0
460	300	+200	+160	+111	+175	+300	+175	+191

The steady upward course prices have taken is clearly observed in the above table. Setting aside the minor fluctuations due to seasonal caprice, and the extraordinary conditions brought about by the war, the prices at present are twice, thrice and even four times what they were in 1881.

22. *Labour and wages.*—Wages also have increased. A skilled labourer is paid a rupee per day and an unskilled cooly earns from annas 6 to annas 8. Excepting the few that are employed in weaving and other petty industries, all are agricultural labourers, the demand for whom is increasing. The demand is being supplied locally, and there is not as yet any noticeable influx of labourers from outside.

23. *Re-survey.*—The number of survey fields increased from 23,012 to 29,278 at re-survey. The increase represents the result of the sub-division effected at re-survey of occupied lands and of kharab lands. The total area of the taluk as ascertained by re-survey is 2,14,687 acres as against 2,14, 668 according to the existing Akarbands. The insignificant increase of 19 acres needs no comment.

The following statement gives details under different heads :—

Description of land	Former survey acres	Present survey acres	Difference +or—
Arable dry crop land	1,08,443	1,04,714	—3,729
Rice or wet land	4,446	3,335	—1,111
Garden land	17,475	22,266	+4,791
Unarable land	84,304	84,372	+68
Total ..	2,14,668	2,14,687	+19

Whereas there is a large decrease in the extent under "dry" and "wet," the area under gardens has largely increased, and is almost equal to the decrease in the two other classes of land. In this taluk, where strong preference is given to cocoanut cultivation, the conversion of dry and wet lands into cocoanut gardens is quite natural, and is of great economic advantage, as *copra* has become an important article of export.

24. *Re-classification.*—The original valuation of soil was left undisturbed ; only the water-supply to the wet and garden lands was reclassed under the rules of 1896. Where small numbers were made for agricultural purposes, out of large kharab lands not classed at the original classification, the soil was classed for the first time during re-classification.

25. *Revenue history.*—Statistics of revenue collections are available only from the year 1891-92, as the Amildar of Tiptur reports that figures for previous years cannot be had. A compilation of the statistics furnished by the Amildars has been made and is printed as Appendix I of this report. A quinquennial abstract of it is given below :—

Period	Government occupied land								Remission	Amount realised
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total			
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92	53,534	51,880	2,019	8,039	16,784	52,453	72,337	1,13,172	315	1,12,857
1892-96	57,837	55,705	2,705	11,714	16,859	52,629	77,401	1,20,048	341	1,19,707
1897-01	60,643	57,918	3,033	13,009	16,900	52,733	80,576	1,23,660	97	1,23,563
1902-06	63,545	60,192	3,163	13,511	16,893	52,726	83,601	1,26,429	96	1,26,338
1907-11	69,217	64,256	3,281	14,067	16,927	52,805	89,425	1,31,126	104	1,31,022
1912-16 ..	74,058	67,590	3,424	14,641	16,955	52,857	94,437	1,35,088	110	1,34,978
1916-17	77,460	69,982	3,432	14,658	16,960	52,860	97,852	1,37,500	119	1,37,381

of 13 annas and 6 pies. This is accounted for by the fact of a very large extent of land, nearly 5,000 acres, having been added to gardens, most of which are excellent cocoanut gardens favourably situated in low-lying valleys.

29. *Results of revision.*—The results that would accrue under the foregoing proposals, taking into account only such lands as were under occupation at resurvey, are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Description	By former settlement			By revision proposed		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	70,478	65,081	0 14 9	66,941	77,178	1 2 5
Wet	3,396	14,521	4 4 5	2,716	12,431	4 9 3
Garden	16,943	52,826	3 1 11	21,865	86,221	3 15 1
Total ..	90,817	1,32,428	.. ..	91,522	1,75,830	1 14 9
Miscellaneous		402				
		1,32,830	1 7 5			

The proposals provide for an increase of Rs. 43,000 in the revenue collections, which amounts to an increase of 32·37 per cent. The figure need not surprise us, because the increase is almost entirely due to the large extent of 4,922 acres having come under garden cultivation for which the conditions in the taluk are extraordinarily favourable.

30. *Effect on groups.*—The effect of the proposed rates on occupied lands in each group is exhibited in the following table :—

Class	Description	According to Original Settlement			According to the proposed revision			Difference Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
		Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	Dry	50,588	50,852	1 0 1	47,245	59,308	1 4 1	+0 4 0	+25%
	Wet	3,033	13,113	4 5 2	2,435	11,275	4 10 1	+0 4 11	+7%
	Garden	12,014	38,873	3 3 5	16,532	67,036	4 0 11	+0 13 6	+26%
	Miscellaneous ..	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	65,725	1,03,178	1 9 1	66,212	1,37,619	2 1 3	+0 8 2	+33%
II	Dry	8,403	6,611	0 12 7	8,261	8,374	1 0 3	+0 3 8	+29%
	Wet	193	808	4 3 0	146	640	4 6 2	+0 3 2	+5%
	Garden	2,325	7,421	3 3 1	2,507	9,754	3 14 3	+0 11 2	+22%
	Miscellaneous ..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	10,921	14,898	1 5 10	10,914	18,768	1 11 6	+0 5 8	+26%
III	Dry	11,487	7,618	0 10 7	11,435	9,496	0 13 3	+0 2 8	+25%
	Wet	170	600	3 8 6	135	516	3 13 2	+0 4 8	+5%
	Garden	2,514	6,532	2 9 7	2,826	9,431	3 5 5	+0 11 10	+28%
	Miscellaneous ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	14,171	14,754	1 0 8	14,396	19,443	1 5 7	+0 4 11	+29%
Total	Dry	70,478	65,081	0 14 9	66,941	77,178	1 2 5	+0 3 8	+25%
	Wet	3,396	14,521	4 4 5	2,716	12,431	4 9 3	+0 4 10	+7%
	Garden	16,943	52,826	3 1 11	21,865	86,221	3 15 1	+0 13 2	+26%
	Miscellaneous ..	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	90,817	1,32,830	1 7 5	91,522	1,75,830	1 14 9	+0 7 4	+31%

The dry average rate shows an increase of 4 annas in the first group, of 3 annas 8 pies in the second, and of 2 annas 8 pies in the third. The average wet rate shows an increase of 4 annas 11 pies in the first group, of 4 annas 8 pies in the third and of 3 annas 2 pies in the second. Similarly, the average garden rate shows the smallest increase in the second group. The rates need not necessarily follow the grouping in

order; their determination depends upon several factors. In the case of the taluk under consideration, it may be stated that the wet and garden lands in the third group of villages bordering on the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk are generally better in yield and condition than those in the second group. The general result for the taluk as a whole has been an increase of 3 annas 8 pies, 4 annas 10 pies and 13 annas 2 pies, respectively, in the dry, wet and garden average rates. The most noticeable feature is that unlike other taluks brought under revision settlement hitherto, the average garden rate in this taluk shows a small increase. And in this connection, it has to be borne in mind.

Firstly, that the original settlement, a nearer assimilation than was previously the case, of the high grade garden rates with those on wet lands, had become the acknowledged policy; and rates on gardens depending on wells had begun to be pitched very low,

Secondly, that at the present time, circumstances have entirely changed in respect of the importance and value of copra, which is in very great demand both in India and foreign countries, and

Thirdly, that twice the maximum dry rate has been fixed as the limit up to which gardens indirectly influenced though not directly irrigated by tanks, etc., may be assessed. The rates on the different descriptions of land, *viz.*, dry, wet and bagayet, although treated of separately, are really interdependent, and tell upon one another. Any unusual or unwarranted decrease in one of the rates handicaps the settlement officer, and prevents his effecting a settlement that would be equitable in all its parts. The orders of Government modifying the rules of 1902, slightly though it be, has served to ease off the settlement of this taluk to a considerable degree where, compared with other taluks, there is a very large extent of lands situated in an excellent way for high class garden cultivation; and in submitting these proposals, I feel satisfied because the surrender of legitimate revenue from indirectly benefited gardens has been avoided to an appreciable extent, though I am not prepared to say that the inequalities resulting from the application of the old rules have been entirely removed as yet

The increase under my proposals over past collections amounts to 32·37 per cent, which is well within the limit of 33 per cent laid down by Government. I think I have said enough in this report to justify the increase proposed, and hope that my proposals would meet with the approval of Government.

31. I have now only to compare the maximum and average rates proposed for this taluk, with those of the adjoining resettled taluks, and this I do in the following table:—

Taluk	Group	Maximum rates			Average rates		
		Dry	Wet	Garden	Dry	Wet	Garden
		Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a . p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p.
1 Arsikere (late Haranahalli).	I	2 8 0	8 8 0		1 2 3	4 5 8	3 5 9
	II	2 4 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	0 13 2	5 0 0	3 12 10
	III	2 0 0	8 0 0		0 13 10	3 10 6	3 3 9
					1 0 10	4 5 4	3 5 4
2 Chiknayakanhalli ..	I	2 6 0	8 8 0		1 1 6	4 4 11	4 15 9
	II	2 0 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	0 14 8	4 8 4	5 6 10
	III	1 12 0	8 0 0		0 11 4	4 5 0	8 10 0
					1 0 7	4 5 9	5 3 1
3. Tiptur (late Honnavalli)	I	2 8 0	8 8 0		1 4 1	4 10 1	4 0 11
	II	2 4 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	1 0 3	4 6 2	3 14 3
	III	1 14 0	8 0 0		0 13 3	3 13 2	3 5 5
					1 2 5	4 9 3	3 15 1

The comparison above instituted will, I believe, convince any one that the rates proposed are fair. In spite of the relative freedom allowed by Government Order No. 11470-82—L. S. 20-16-4, dated 21st May 1917, in assessing indirectly benefited gardens, the average garden rate for this taluk is much smaller than that of Chiknayakanhalli, and a little higher than that of Arsikere which is quite low.

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I have on purpose excluded the late Budihal Taluk, from the comparative table, because the considerations that entered in proposing the resettlement of that taluk were exceptional; the taluk was treated with exceptional leniency for reasons set out in para 31 of my report on the late Harnahalli (Arsikere) Taluk.

32. *Assessed waste lands.*—What scope there exists for extension of cultivation in the taluk will be observed from the following statement:—

Groups	Dry			Wet			Garden.			Total		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I. ..	18,393	18,148	0 15 9	104	412	3 15 5	34	74	2 2 10	18,531	18,634	1 0 2
II. ..	5,003	3,798	0 12 2	1	2	2 0 0	2	4	2 0 0	5,006	3,804	0 12 2
III. ..	10,262	6,645	0 10 4	8	18	2 4 0	16	24	1 8 0	10,286	6,687	0 10 5
Total ..	33,658	28,591	0 13 7	113	432	3 13 2	52	102	1 15 5	33,823	29,125	0 13 9

There is very little of wet and garden land lying waste, a circumstance in proof of the high estimation in which these classes of land are held. A large extent of dry land is still available for the poorer classes of the raiyats, and for the grazing of cattle: but sooner or later well-situated bits of dry land are sure to be taken up at least for cocoanut cultivation by a steadily increasing population.

33. *Limits of increase.*—I do not expect any increase beyond the allowed limit in the assessment of individual holdings; if, however, there be any such cases, they will be duly enquired into at the time of settlement and adjusted according to the rules on the subject. In the case of 13 villages noted in the margin, the increase has gone beyond the limit of 66 per cent; but this is due to the very large increase in the extent of lands brought under garden cultivation, and not to the imposition of any oppressive rates.

Sl. No.
6. Shankaranahalli.
19. Dasihalli.
26. Akkihalli
55. Bommenahalli
56. Peddihalli.
70. Kurubaramakenahalli.
75. Madihalli
85. Agrahar
91. Nagaraghatta.
96. Hullenahalli.
113. Lingadevarahalli
125. Mallenhalli.
173. Gunguramele.

34. *Cesses.*—The local fund and irrigation cesses will, as in the case of all the resettled taluks, be separate levies. The irrigation cess, which hitherto had been merged in the assessment on irrigated land, will hereafter yield a revenue of 6¼ per cent in addition to the assessment.

35. The usual appendices and the illustrative map accompany this report.

APPENDIX A.

Revenue Statement for the 249 villages of the Late Honnavalli Taluk of the Tumkur District, from 1891-92 to 1916-17.

Year	Occupied lands paying assessment								Remission	Revenue collections after deducting remission	Miscellaneous revenue	Total of cols. 11 and 12
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total					
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891-92	53,534	51,880	2,019	8,839	16,784	52,453	72,337	1,13,172	315	1,12,857	78	1,12,935
1892-93	55,976	54,252	2,575	11,244	16,841	52,600	75,392	1,18,096	669	1,17,427	70	1,17,497
1893-94	58,533	56,570	2,859	12,342	16,885	52,703	78,277	1,21,615	344	1,21,271	79	1,21,350
1894-95	60,404	57,730	3,014	13,010	16,898	52,720	80,316	1,23,460	339	1,23,121	87	1,23,208
1895-96	60,739	58,091	3,057	13,135	16,887	52,669	80,683	1,23,895	38	1,23,857	224	1,24,081
1896-97	60,850	58,168	2,983	12,781	16,895	52,686	80,728	1,23,635	97	1,23,538	418	1,23,956
1897-98	60,615	57,890	2,998	12,846	16,903	52,759	80,516	1,23,495	97	1,23,398	300	1,23,698
1898-99	60,426	57,709	3,035	13,027	16,893	52,731	80,354	1,23,467	97	1,23,370	455	1,23,825
1899-00	60,415	57,724	3,040	13,065	16,904	52,735	80,359	1,23,524	97	1,23,427	220	1,23,647
1900-01	60,910	58,066	3,109	13,328	16,902	52,754	80,921	1,24,178	97	1,24,081	251	1,24,332
1901-02	61,961	58,965	3,178	13,632	16,901	52,746	82,040	1,25,343	97	1,25,246	309	1,25,555
1902-03	63,131	59,844	3,200	13,682	16,888	52,708	83,219	1,26,234	96	1,26,138	368	1,26,506
1903-04	63,973	60,537	3,172	13,545	16,892	52,729	84,037	1,26,811	97	1,26,714	374	1,27,088
1904-05	64,360	60,842	3,141	13,392	16,893	52,725	84,394	1,26,959	97	1,26,862	378	1,27,240
1905-06	64,301	60,774	3,125	13,305	16,890	52,721	84,316	1,26,800	97	1,26,703	392	1,27,095
1906-07	65,850	62,017	3,238	13,828	16,896	52,730	85,984	1,28,575	97	1,28,478	467	1,28,945
1907-08	68,803	63,903	3,227	13,832	16,927	52,810	88,957	1,30,545	97	1,30,448	460	1,30,908
1908-09	69,497	64,432	3,208	13,750	16,929	52,813	89,634	1,30,995	135	1,30,860	481	1,31,341
1909-10	70,402	65,053	3,379	14,478	16,942	52,831	90,723	1,32,362	97	1,32,265	406	1,32,671
1910-11	71,531	65,873	3,355	14,448	16,942	52,833	91,828	1,33,154	97	1,33,057	396	1,33,453
1911-12	72,314	66,402	3,380	14,468	16,946	52,843	92,640	1,33,713	97	1,33,616	394	1,34,010
1912-13	73,164	66,940	3,443	14,724	16,951	52,853	93,538	1,34,517	97	1,34,420	198	1,34,618
1913-14	74,324	67,763	3,445	14,735	16,957	52,861	94,726	1,35,359	118	1,35,241	198	1,35,439
1914-15	74,739	68,053	3,425	14,633	16,960	52,869	95,124	1,35,555	118	1,35,437	198	1,35,635
1915-16	75,747	68,793	3,429	14,644	16,959	52,860	96,135	1,36,297	118	1,36,179	195	1,36,374
1916-17	77,460	69,982	3,432	14,658	16,960	52,860	97,852	1,37,500	119	1,37,381	191	1,37,572

APPENDIX A—*concld.*

	Unoccupied assessed arable Government land									Inam land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially			Total Government occupied, unoccupied and inam lands			
	Dry		Wet		Garden		Total		Realization from grazing (Hulbanni)	Acres	Assessment	Collections, i.e., Jodi Qut rent, etc.	Area total 8, 20 and 23	Assessment 9, 21 and 24	Collection columns 13 22 and 25	Remarks
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment								
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1891-92	31,090	36,238	1,494	6,169	335	721	32,924	43,128	3,312	4,956	7,750	3,245	1,30,217	1,61,050	1,19,499	
1892-93	48,847	44,107	942	3,779	275	567	50,064	38,453	3,328	4,951	7,761	3,239	1,30,407	1,64,310	1,24,064	
1893-94	46,267	31,804	647	2,644	232	460	47,146	34,908	3,219	4,940	7,744	3,211	1,30,363	1,64,267	1,27,780	
1894-95	44,371	30,350	444	1,765	210	425	45,025	32,540	3,151	4,920	7,706	3,170	1,30,261	1,63,706	1,29,529	
1895-96	43,913	29,862	409	1,642	202	412	44,524	31,916	2,952	4,915	7,694	3,167	1,30,122	1,63,505	1,30,200	
1896-97	43,779	29,737	483	2,000	202	411	44,464	32,168	2,980	4,920	7,701	3,168	1,30 112	1,63,504	1,30,104	
1897-98	43,938	29,934	756	3,153	204	407	44,898	33,494	2,865	4,917	7,729	3 194	1,30,331	1,64,718	1,29,757	
1898-99	44,129	30,120	720	2,974	211	433	45,060	33,527	2,859	4,914	7,724	3,191	1,30,328	1,64,718	1,29,875	
1899-00	44,134	30,116	716	2,944	206	412	45,056	33,502	2,789	4,914	7,735	3 190	1,30,329	1,64,761	1,29,626	
1900-01	43,709	29,789	720	3,004	201	308	44,630	33,201	2,747	4,915	7,724	3,199	1,30,466	1,65,103	1,30,278	
1901-02	42,655	28,926	650	2,699	201	400	43,506	32 025	2,889	4,920	7,735	3,176	1,30,466	1,65,103	1,31,620	
1902-03	41,398	27,955	626	2,636	199	369	42,223	30,990	2,742	5,022	7,879	2,976	1,30,464	1,65,103	1,32,224	
1903-04	40,556	27,262	654	2,773	194	382	41 404	30,417	2,784	5,023	7,878	2,976	1,30,464	1,65,106	1,32,848	
1904-05	40,155	26,944	685	2,927	195	387	41,035	30,253	3,387	5,026	7,881	2,976	1,30,155	1,65,093	1,33,605	
1905-06	40,222	27,022	703	3,017	197	389	41,122	30,425	2,770	5,018	7,870	2 971	1,30,456	1,65,095	1,32,836	
1906-07	38,674	25,779	590	2,494	189	375	39,456	28,631	2,776	5,017	7,870	2,969	1,30,457	1,65,096	1,34,690	
1907-08	35,718	23,884	611	2,550	180	343	36,517	26,777	2,684	5,028	7,887	2,956	1,30,502	1,65,209	1,36,548	
1908-09	34,960	23,258	624	2,632	186	339	35,710	26 229	2 514	5,029	7,888	2,956	1,30,373	1,65,112	1,36,811	
1909-10	33,956	22,589	490	2,019	173	325	34,619	24,933	2,616	5,031	7,888	2,962	1,30,373	1,65,183	1,38,240	
1910-11	32,846	21,769	494	2,049	173	321	33,513	24 139	2,577	5,035	7,901	2,962	1,30,376	1,65,194	1,38,992	
1911-12	32,042	21,238	489	2,029	168	312	32,699	23,579	2,535	5,031	7,900	2,962	1,30,370	1,65,192	1,39,507	
1912-13	31,129	20,621	489	2,030	165	308	31,723	22,959	2,511	5,031	7,900	2,961	1,30,372	1,65,376	1,40,090	
1913-14	29,968	19,797	487	2,019	161	302	30,616	22,118	2,140	5,030	8,899	2 962	1,30,372	1,66,376	1,40,841	
1914-15	29,551	19,509	507	2,121	160	300	30,221	21,930	2,400	5,028	7,891	2,965	1,30,373	1,65,376	1,41,000	
1915-16	28,545	18,767	505	2,113	160	308	29,210	21,188	2,372	5,027	7,894	2,966	1,30,372	1,65,379	1,41,712	
1916-17	26,907	17,648	504	2,107	162	309	27,573	20,064	2,328	1,947	7,810	2,956	1,30,372	1,65,383	1,42,856	

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921. APPENDIX

Classwar statement, Tiptur

Former taluk	Present taluks	Number	Name of village	By former survey														
				Maximum rates		Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land										
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous	Total			
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
			CLASS I.															
Late Honnavalli	Tiptur	1	Kasaba Tiptur ..			1,081	387	611	693	..	..	344	1,240	..	955	1,933		
		2	Marangere ..			816	617	563	576	..	..	150	532	..	713	1,108		
		3	Goravagondnahalli .			617	212	436	481	..	..	121	444	..	557	925		
		4	Ketagodu ..			937	357	476	538	12	62	260	896	..	748	1,496		
		5	Rangapura ..			436	159	303	327	..	..	56	166	..	359	493		
		6	Sankaranahalli ..			131	50	87	92	..	..	30	61	..	117	153		
		7	Hosahalli ..			816	85	615	598	..	..	95	214	..	710	812		
		8	Chikrangapura ..			240	132	195	183	..	..	36	117	..	231	300		
		9	Narasikatti ..			447	307	278	326	..	..	75	165	..	353	491		
		10	Chikkakotagihalli ..			259	70	116	106	..	..	79	203	..	195	309		
		11	Balekatti ..			92	19	56	64	..	..	22	83	..	78	147		
		12	Besige ..			864	449	557	574	62	298	160	523	..	779	1,395		
		13	Dasarigatta ..			1,003	328	861	873	..	..	97	228	..	958	1,101		
		14	Bannihalli ..			172	88	116	109	..	..	24	68	..	140	177		
		15	Kallahalli ..			132	32	85	88	5	19	20	57	..	110	164		
		16	Guragadahalli ..			981	256	610	694	72	371	135	389	55	817	1,509		
		17	Tadasur ..			1,180	467	781	858	..	..	235	627	..	1,016	1,485		
		18	Hogavanagatta ..			784	226	447	504	1	4	140	334	..	588	842		
		19	Dasihalli ..			151	146	100	125	..	..	45	108	..	145	233		
		20	Madihalli ..			1,302	764	637	731	..	..	189	633	..	826	1,414		
		21	Annapura ..			342	154	309	301	..	..	21	71	..	330	372		
		22	Idenahalli ..			715	446	480	519	..	.	173	539	..	653	1,058		
		23	Ramasettihalli ..			448	172	319	315	..	..	85	218	..	404	533		
		24	Doddamarappanahalli			424	376	155	168	..	..	46	164	..	201	322		
		25	Sivara ..			1,136	517	673	667	82	359	120	362	30	875	1,418		
		26	Akkihalli ..			321	82	162	184	..	..	1	1	..	163	185		
		27	Melapura ..			510	146	260	269	34	106	37	72	15	331	462		
		28	Bennenahalli ..			398	46	250	301	..	..	88	228	..	338	529		
		29	Madenur ..			1,407	719	951	941	30	93	227	600	..	1,208	1,634		
		30	Singenahalli ..			287	74	141	163	..	..	80	189	..	221	352		
		31	Honnenahalli ..	2	0	295	126	143	197	2	7	90	282	..	235	486		
		32	Chetnahalli ..	0	0	432	106	301	323	..	..	75	199	..	376	522		
		33	Lingadahalli ..			534	233	254	251	..	..	96	262	..	350	513		
		34	Kotanayakanahalli			420	189	285	273	2	5	55	164	..	342	447		
		35	Chinnayakanhalli ..	8	0	1,097	618	590	576	..	..	97	340	..	687	916		
		36	Mattihalli ..			937	531	479	543	1	2	133	421	..	613	966		
		37	Timlapura .			223	171	142	161	..	..	36	119	..	178	280		
		38	Siddapura ..			186	153	123	152	..	..	22	67	..	145	219		
		39	Hirebidari .			160	198	122	131	..	..	6	17	..	128	148		
		40	Kenchigatta ..			619	234	380	399	..	..	70	181	..	450	580		
		41	Gowdankatte ..			567	374	239	286	..	..	130	515	..	369	801		
		42	Chikkabidare ..			570	211	354	460	22	109	123	396	..	499	965		
		43	Tarikere ..			1,010	471	510	546	3	12	104	467	..	617	1,025		
		44	Lakkihalli ..			688	307	478	370	.	..	45	131	..	523	501		
		45	Nagatihalli ..			222	144	160	145	..	..	42	120	..	202	315		
		46	Konehalli ..			203	94	83	79	..	..	5	11	..	88	90		
		47	Anegondanahalli ..			474	257	251	311	..	..	129	467	..	380	778		
		48	Bommalapura ..			736	536	448	377	5	14	73	232	..	526	623		
		49	Maragondanahalli .			461	357	233	290	..	..	28	95	..	261	295		
		50	Gudigondanahalli ..			427	238	269	250	6	19	95	305	..	370	574		
		51	Ichanur ..			1,237	682	743	758	140	645	240	818	..	1,123	2,221		
		52	Hulikatte ..			415	51	243	246	..	..	105	272	..	348	518		
		53	Hindasagere ..			375	173	164	167	26	83	162	530	2	352	782		
		54	Santanahalli ..			472	112	184	182	..	..	99	244	..	283	426		
		55	Bommenahalli ..			414	224	354	291	8	24	10	17	..	332	372		
		56	Peddihalli ..			138	132	84	78	..	..	6	11	..	90	89		
		57	Kodihalli ..			607	146	416	327	..	..	12	17	14	428	358		
		58	Koppa ..			362	75	165	154	..	..	108	311	..	273	465		
		59	Huchchagondanahalli			455	165	257	268	..	..	164	484	..	421	752		
		60	Chikkamarappanahalli			432	211	211	196	..	..	79	176	..	290	372		
		61	Iralagere ..			406	1,094	315	266	2	7	77	199	..	394	472		
		62	Lakkihalli Amrut Mahal kaval			72	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		63	Bidarammanagudi Kaval			..	2,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..		
		64	Ichanur Amrut kaval			..	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		65	Kasaba Nonavinkere			1,245	874	422	516	58	300	387	2,353	..	867	3,117		
		66	Kodihalli ..			391	122	145	140	..	..	3	6	..	147	146		
		67	Alabur ..			924	673	567	616	142	774	69	389	..	778	1,778		
		68	Chiggavi ..			161	163	152	145	..	..	..		..	152	1450		

No. R. 12492-504 L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

aluk, Tumkur District,

Maximum rates		By revision survey												
				Government occupied land										
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
a p.	Rs. a. p.													
		1,067	397	565	800	.	..	374	1,151	939	2,251	45	42	16
		815	617	523	670	2	8	189	1,073	714	1,751	68	80	58
		618	207	460	635	.	.	122	489	582	1,124	2	2	22
		940	355	455	645	12	66	278	1,221	745	1,932	42	59	29
		435	158	278	375	.	..	81	337	359	712	38	42	44
		132	30	50	65	..	.	69	255	119	320	13	15	109
		799	98	579	707	.		148	608	727	1,315	52	50	62
		259	119	181	210	.		49	182	230	392	24	23	31
		487	269	304	447	.	..	91	343	395	790	74	75	61
		259	71	106	120	.	.	89	332	195	452	58	60	46
		91	19	45	65	.	.	32	135	77	200	8	10	36
		862	499	507	655	47	240	229	1,022	783	1,917	1	2	37
		1,010	331	804	1,017	..	.	161	569	965	1,586	3	2	44
		185	75	90	112		.	43	174	139	286	38	40	62
		140	23	71	90	1	4	37	168	109	262	21	27	60
		979	257	594	842	78	429	175	685	847	1,956	50	62	30
		1,281	387	711	977	..	..	298	1,211	1,009	2,188	149	200	47
		783	236	397	557	7	30	184	679	588	1 246	165	213	48
		189	120	73	115		..	73	292	146	407	41	70	75
		1,299	770	631	902	.	.	208	833	839	1,735	430	456	23
		329	168	295	360	.	..	21	85	316	445	9	12	20
		709	451	436	587	..	..	212	791	648	1,378	36	34	30
		452	176	317	392	.		91	359	408	751	34	41	41
		430	373	157	215		..	70	277	492	199	214	48	227
		1,124	531	588	727	80	374	232	755	900	1,856	155	165	31
		322	84	171	240	.	.	22	69	193	309	121	155	67
		489	169	253	327	44	147	36	121	333	595	146	226	29
		397	41	228	342	.	.	112	413	340	755	55	50	43
0	0	1,415	719	921	1,135	12	10	272	1,121	1,205	2,296	148	150	41
8	8	287	74	132	192			89	335	221	527	48	50	50
		291	126	164	282	2	8	106	450	272	749	.	..	54
		431	109	300	402	.		76	315	376	717	46	42	37
		545	235	257	317	.		95	418	352	736	179	187	43
		418	188	294	360	1	2	63	234	358	596	30	35	33
		1,096	622	516	127	.		149	586	659	1,213	411	390	32
		930	528	445	630	1	2	166	611	612	1,243	306	372	29
		221	171	117	165	.		59	212	176	377	41	52	35
		186	149	105	162	..	.	42	153	147	315	37	47	44
		160	201	119	160			8	25	127	185	21	22	25
		614	239	367	482	..		80	327	447	809	159	180	39
		572	373	222	332	..		147	620	369	952	185	187	19
		570	212	324	530	13	68	162	503	499	1,101	54	77	14
		1,006	475	524	700	2	8	177	613	703	1,321	263	337	29
		683	316	144	430	.	.	79	343	523	773	146	111	54
		222	146	146	167		.	56	261	202	428	18	15	36
		202	95	76	92	..	.	9	39	87	131	106	92	46
		475	257	231	357	..	.	149	663	380	1,020	79	87	31
		741	532	419	442	4	11	102	412	525	865	175	135	39
		470	346	220	235	.	.	43	167	263	402	195	189	36
		427	238	264	307	1	4	104	404	369	715	52	55	25
		1,232	585	681	867	116	567	322	1,195	1,119	2,629	12	10	18
		415	48	252	292	..	.	115	444	347	736	42	42	42
		375	173	156	200	26	87	171	686	353	973	4	2	24
		475	112	175	217	..	..	107	411	282	628	193	205	47
		415	223	314	322	8	25	70	275	392	622	23	22	87
		138	132	80	92		.	17	61	97	153	40	40	72
		606	146	369	362	3	13	27	96	399	471	207	165	32
		361	76	168	195		..	103	370	271	565	77	72	22
		457	160	248	322	.	..	172	617	420	939	32	27	32
		426	214	205	240	.	..	82	304	287	544	131	125	46
		411	1,086	315	332	7	28	77	322	399	682	7	7	44
		70	695	..		.	..	.	.	..	.	70	102	..
		..	2,523	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	..
			576	.		.		.	.			..	..	..
		1,235	855	405	620	78	429	380	2,458	863	3,507	59	81	11
		386	127	146	175		..	3	6	149	181	227	265	24
		906	633	537	732	123	769	108	549	778	2,050	57	85	15
		161	163	148	175	.		4	17	152	192	4	2	32

Former taluk	Present taluks	Number	Name of village	By former survey													
				Maximum rates		Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land									
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Miscellaneous	Total		
				Dry	Wet			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Lalo Honnavalli	Tiptur	69	Makanahalli ..			633	256	546	513	4	16	30	108	..	580	6	
		70	Kurubaramallenahalli			142	115	80	81	2	7	9	17	..	91	1	
		71	Sakunigeregollahalli			163	10	133	132	..	..	..	..	..	133	1	
		72	Muguthalli ..			302	179	194	211	30	122	29	76	..	253	4	
		73	Mallenahalli ..			268	126	222	216	..	..	3	4	67	225	2	
		74	Bidaragere ..			414	109	265	251	..	..	..	..	..	251	2	
		75	Madihalli ..			331	314	181	196	2	6	9	25	..	192	2	
		76	Maragondanahalli .			364	144	238	237	..	..	4	17	..	242	2	
		77	Nonavinkere amani-kere			966	218	108	104	671	2,799	60	266	2	839	3,1	
		78	Kasavanhalli ..			175	99	124	134	..	..	..	..	..	124	1	
		79	Vigh ante .			895	654	620	670	75	308	198	1,157	..	793	2,3	
		80	Bujaguru ..			1,172	606	744	779	91	326	134	484	30	972	1,6	
		81	Suguru ..			1,068	602	526	527	38	163	191	586	9	755	1,2	
		82	Machagatta ..			361	105	235	277	5	16	57	156	..	297	4	
		83	Gopalapura ..			244	96	121	135	.	..	20	54	..	144	1	
		84	Nellikere ..			374	240	326	336	4	14	23	61	..	353	4	
		85	Agrahara ..			272	107	186	225	22	81	34	63	..	242	3	
		86	Yadihalli ..			170	119	137	140	17	62	6	13	.	160	2	
		87	Buradagatta ..			710	274	513	511	22	78	38	74	..	603	6	
		88	Kuduvanagatta ..			298	91	197	187	..	.	..	.	..	197	1	
		89	Aladahalli ..			608	391	431	436	..	..	141	426	..	572	8	
		90	Mattigatta ..			817	246	626	622	25	114	..	435	..	782	1,1	
		91	Nagatagatta ..			446	244	242	234	.	..	51	131	..	333	4	
		92	Bochihalli ..			431	322	293	285	..	.	41	142	..	334	4	
		93	Honnenhalli ..			306	180	208	218	..	..	46	153	..	254	3	
		94	Kaidal .			557	242	254	302	63	280	73	196	..	390	7	
		95	Vaddarhalli ..			286	168	140	130	..	..	56	167	.	156	2	
		96	Hullenhalli ..			570	197	446	444	..		65	164	..	511	6	
		97	Balikere ..			635	342	357	398	..	..	64	172	..	421	5	
		98	Hunusagatta ..			618	159	435	487	7	24	63	142	..	505	6	
		99	Vaddaramallenahalli			230	171	107	101	..		56	142	..	163	2	
		100	Redagalhalli ..	2	0	310	127	197	220	2	6	91	379	.	290	6	
		101	Karikere .	0	0	554	209	246	313	..	..	92	283	..	338	5	
		102	Kurubarahalli ..			308	56	168	174	..	..	100	305	..	268	4	
		103	Horagatta ..	8	0	402	109	211	199	..	..	7	14	..	218	2	
		104	Jabgatta ..			843	517	414	433	27	118	96	231	105	537	8	
		105	Mallenhalli ..			367	142	157	148		..	50	133	.	207	2	
		106	Virupakshapur ..			201	104	175	154	..	..	3	5	..	178	1	
		107	Matanhalli ..			220	112	123	104	.	..	7	12	..	130	1	
		108	Sasalhalli ..			596	209	385	391	42	193	99	278	.	526	8	
		109	Gangangatta ..			1,013	299	485	497	24	116	183	485	..	692	1,0	
		110	Melanhalli ..			196	50	178	171	.	..	15	42	..	193	2	
		111	Kannamgatta ..			715	392	368	386	97	431	162	512	..	627	1,3	
		112	Belagarhalli ..			781	244	541	482	..	..	220	759	..	761	1,2	
		113	Lingadevarhalli ..			294	165	198	154	..	..	13	44	.	211	1	
		114	Kasavanhalli kaval			.	104	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	
		115	Hullenhalli kaval .			69	565	69	72	..	..	..	..	..	69	7	
		116	Nagaragatta kaval .			211	415	183	177	4	12	..	..	..	187	1	
		117	Kaladi ..			479	395	181	170	244	1,187	6	25	.	431	1,3	
		118	Kondlighatta ..			469	220	332	288	69	308	26	50	..	427	6	
		119	Karadal ..			715	225	360	330	173	715	..	..	..	533	1,0	
		120	Kottigehalli ..			1,044	236	422	408	48	195	84	193	..	554	7	
		121	Kuppal ..			246	141	139	145	52	229	18	50	..	209	4	
		122	Ginakikere ..			227	96	125	125	49	160	13	13	219	181	3	
		123	Settihalli ..			468	275	327	299	5	16	48	124	..	380	4	
		124	Madahihalli ..			725	427	170	162	34	145	34	88	.	238	3	
		125	Mallenhalli .			210	133	85	69	2	4	13	20	..	100	9	
		126	Mallapatna ..			281	159	228	207	2	6	7	13	..	237	2	
		127	Kattehalli ..			144	102	129	109	..	..	2	2	.	131	1	
		128	Uppinahalli ..			410	204	220	192	..	..	20	50	..	240	2	
		129	Muddalapur ..			242	77	52	56	1	3	9	18	..	62	7	
		130	Kallasettihalli ..			619	119	351	316	9	44	37	77	..	397	4	
		131	Kadasettihalli .			305	146	170	178	15	43	30	70	..	215	2	
		132	Nyakenhalli ..			395	159	266	224	14	55	38	91	..	318	3	
		133	Ramenahalli ..			536	291	377	330	2	5	30	76	..	409	4	
		134	Sivapur ..			200	53	130	132	..	..	1	1	..	140	1	
		135	Balekatto ..			286	133	238	208	5	16	35	67	..	278	2	
		136	Sidlahalli ..			654	308	446	410	20	56	40	77	..	506	5	
		137	Annamallenhalli ..			270	125	209	181	..	..	7	13	..	216	1	
		138	Bairapur ..			241	140	174	168	2	5	34	96	..	210	2	

No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

imum rates		By revision survey													
				Government occupied lands										Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste			
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
a. p.	Re. a. p.														
		635	252	511	602	..	..	91	348	602	950	22	22	49	..
		142	115	91	115	1	4	22	94	114	213	25	25	103	..
		162	20	133	165	..	..	..	..	133	165	29	37	25	..
		301	180	149	202	22	96	81	270	252	568	47	55	39	..
		267	128	186	225	14	55	21	70	221	350	27	25	22	..
		415	111	217	270	..	..	35	134	252	404	157	167	61	..
		530	313	135	185	2	6	51	225	188	416	330	357	83	..
		365	145	203	252	..	..	40	142	243	404	116	82	59	..
		979	202	146	177	593	2,629	123	544	862	3,350	85	294	6	..
		173	106	111	150	..	..	11	47	122	197	51	66	47	..
		888	660	473	647	46	202	269	1,833	788	2,682	5	10	15	..
		1,171	593	634	830	93	342	236	1,033	963	2,205	88	87	36	..
		1,067	605	490	615	29	134	239	930	758	1,679	252	267	30	..
		360	108	197	290	1	4	100	371	298	665	46	77	48	..
		243	97	123	167	..	..	23	106	146	273	92	107	44	..
		373	242	265	342	2	8	85	333	352	683	5	5	66	..
		274	109	124	190	..	..	122	454	246	644	28	40	75	..
		170	119	114	147	13	51	34	142	161	340	2	6	38	..
		708	275	503	592	..	..	101	376	604	968	102	86	46	..
		298	93	203	242	..	..	1	1	204	243	69	80	30	..
		603	392	404	510	..	..	163	540	567	1,050	15	15	22	..
		811	270	568	707	26	125	182	569	776	1,401	17	22	20	..
		441	243	211	255	..	..	122	492	333	747	86	92	82	..
		419	336	261	317	..	..	72	313	333	630	73	72	48	..
		305	179	187	245	..	..	71	313	258	558	38	37	50	..
		560	243	207	307	34	159	155	625	396	1,091	151	190	40	..
		286	169	132	155	..	..	73	304	205	459	74	67	55	..
		571	200	370	460	..	..	143	601	513	1,061	47	45	75	..
		668	311	309	420	..	..	116	456	425	876	188	180	55	..
		607	174	404	565	3	11	94	324	501	900	93	116	38	..
		220	177	92	110	..	..	64	269	156	379	63	60	56	..
		310	128	180	250	1	2	110	477	291	729	4	2	20	..
		553	213	225	357	..	..	112	426	337	783	198	235	31	..
		308	57	149	192	..	..	118	443	267	635	6	5	33	..
		407	105	201	237	..	..	18	67	219	304	186	167	43	..
		845	538	333	432	55	257	147	562	535	1,251	244	301	41	..
		367	157	152	180	..	..	64	256	216	436	148	147	55	..
		216	89	164	182	..	..	12	34	176	216	34	32	36	..
		218	113	121	127	..	..	10	34	131	161	81	67	39	..
		594	208	362	462	30	144	133	521	525	1,127	20	25	31	..
		908	298	413	530	20	104	238	897	671	1,531	283	316	39	..
		195	51	165	200	..	..	27	104	192	304	..	..	43	..
		714	402	349	460	51	240	236	880	636	1,580	10	24	19	..
		777	241	510	567	..	..	247	938	757	1,505	1	2	21	..
		295	166	161	157	..	..	51	192	212	349	75	55	76	..
8	8 8 0	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		69	565	68	90	..	..	1	2	69	92	..	..	28	..
		253	373	177	215	3	8	..	..	180	223	73	87	18	..
		483	400	149	175	170	882	114	486	433	1,543	1	2	12	..
		465	233	303	330	30	142	93	377	426	849	36	30	31	..
		707	234	327	375	129	569	86	365	542	1,309	162	170	25	..
		1,038	243	416	592	20	87	133	428	569	1,017	460	405	28	..
		241	144	130	170	39	183	51	236	220	589	..	..	39	..
		225	108	101	127	22	76	62	221	185	424	40	42	38	..
		467	285	324	372	4	13	67	252	395	637	5	2	15	.
		719	433	238	285	24	108	61	224	323	617	389	402	56	.
		202	139	114	115	2	4	24	90	140	209	43	32	125	.
		281	159	219	250	2	6	22	75	243	331	37	35	46	.
		142	102	121	127	..	..	8	23	129	150	13	12	35	.
		408	222	188	205	..	..	52	192	240	397	168	152	64	.
		240	81	46	62	1	2	16	55	63	119	177	170	55	.
		614	123	319	360	7	36	83	311	409	707	202	177	62	.
		302	146	146	190	10	30	55	204	211	424	86	92	46	.
		396	158	236	247	11	47	71	267	318	561	78	67	52	.
		529	294	356	377	2	4	45	158	403	539	126	97	34	.
		199	53	138	165	..	..	1	1	139	166	60	55	25	.
		236	135	208	227	6	21	68	225	282	473	4	5	63	.
		654	311	443	510	8	23	70	279	521	812	133	105	50	.
		272	125	192	207	..	..	24	97	216	304	56	60	57	.
		245	142	156	190	2	4	55	218	213	412	26	17	53	.

Former taluk	Present taluks	Number	Name of village	By former survey: Maximum rates Dry	Maximum rates Wet	Total arable acres including maan	Total unarable acres	Government occupied land: Dry crop Acres	Dry crop Assessment	Wet crop Acres	Wet crop Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Miscellaneous	Total Acres	Total Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Late Honnavalli	Tiptur	139	Aralaguppi			2,222	555	1,008	1,091	60	258	106	275	..	1,174	
		140	Somalapur			556	381	379	390	7	20	8	23	7	394	
		141	Hosahalli			772	324	385	493	..	.	2	4	.	387	
		142	Pundarikankallahalli			385	255	188	196	.		40	80	.	228	
		143	Sigehalli			226	73	46	50	1	3	7	10	.	54	
		144	Iyerhalli			499	147	312	271	11	31	.	..	..	323	
		145	Mallipatna *uruf* Iran kallu kaval.			135	220	132	124	2	7	..	..	.	134	
		146	Kasba Honnavalli			2,538	740	1,562	1,512	142	729	416	1,710	4	2,120	
		147	Bagaval			721	504	246	223	4	10	53	162	..	305	
		148	Krishnapur			138	49	74	72	.		40	117	..	114	
		149	Gandankatte			762	327	271	265	2	7	69	207	.	342	
		150	Thimmalapur			708	198	333	295	..	.	96	294	.	429	
		151	Harajanhalli			316	114	179	150	..	.	46	181	..	225	
		152	Ramanhalli			235	42	126	107	..	..	38	115		164	
		153	Gyargatta			568	166	327	282	1	2	838	150		360	
		154	Alur			1,047	471	394	370	37	157	224	755		655	
		155	Bairnaikanhalli			472	341	168	148			122	418	..	290	
		156	Vasudevanhalli	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	181	115	115	102	.	..	27	86	.	142	
		157	Adinaikanhalli			529	1,205	198	192	.	..	150	359	.	348	
		158	Harisamudra			316	213	179	191	..		111	424	..	290	
		159	Misethimmanhalli			258	489	125	116	.		50	162	.	175	
		160	Geddalihalli			449	563	139	136	.	.	110	308	.	269	
		161	Patavagondanhalli			303	215	136	117		.	74	267		210	
		162	Kallakere			788	499	351	342	.	.	133	349	..	484	
		163	Virupaxpur			342	127	94	88		.	78	255	..	172	
		164	Hurlihalli			199	115	121	100	..	.	49	133	..	170	
	Arsikere	165	Haralaghatta			400	428	173	169			40	162	..	213	
		166	Annenhalli			346	207	205	200	8	24	44	125	.	257	
		167	Swalparhalli			227	302	192	182	2	7	1	6	.	195	
		168	Pura			231	162	13	12	.	.	34	90	..	47	
		169	Adihalli		8	508	617	415	397	.	5	147	438	.	563	
		170	Mailanhalli			681	353	449	366	4	14	60	207	.	513	
		171	Hennasetthalli			203	129	132	104	..	.	6	10	.	138	
		172	Hunasikatte			209	163	73	68	..	.	8	43	..	81	
	Channarayapatana	173	Gungarmele			1,582	578	804	757	13	43	81	170	..	898	
		174	Mallenhalli			339	227	236	290	..	.	29	82	.	265	
			Total I Class		..	88,566	49,174	50,588	50,852	3,033	13,113	12,104	38,873	340	65,725	1,
			II Class													
	Tiptur	175	Hosahalli			124	15	97	66	3	8	17	65	2	117	
		176	Malladevihalli			362	270	199	127	..	.	44	156	..	243	
		177	Thammadihalli			501	49	191	127	2	10	13	27	..	206	
		178	Vitalapur			338	172	206	133	..	..	35	132	..	241	
		179	Pattrehalli			248	318	85	68	..	..	54	166		139	
		180	Baluvanerlu			1,280	479	717	560	16	65	253	858	..	986	
		181	Dasankatte			336	410	169	131	..	..	44	139		213	
		182	Chick Honnavalli			437	149	277	236	.	..	84	283	..	361	
		183	Chandenhalli			366	352	207	177	.	.	45	168	..	252	
		184	Suranhalli			354	269	198	170	..		38	132	.	236	
		185	Suragondanhalli	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0		512	333	335	220	..	.	56	153	3	391	
		186	Vaderhalli			500	247	146	94	..	.	22	60	..	168	
		187	Amvala		8 0 0	434	147	296	237		.	44	142	..	340	
		188	Hulihalli			1,161	188	364	443	8	31	151	510	..	723	
		189	Rattenhalli			588	293	212	158	..	.	48	161	.	260	
		190	Hanumanthapur			130	437	65	54	5	20	20	62	..	90	
		191	Bommenhalli			336	289	216	149	..	.	61	188	3	277	
		192	Kodihalli			245	416	106	75	.	.	23	80	.	129	
		193	Halkurki Amanikere			98	327	1	1	46	243	33	166	50	80	
		194	Doddikatte			203	710	69	51	14	49	16	42	..	99	
		195	Halenhalli			483	439	324	257	.	..	109	295	..	433	
		196	Singenahalli			245	265	66	48	4	12	23	59	..	93	
		197	Kodaghalli			572	341	313	249	.	..	..		..	313	
		198	Maigondanhalli			216	355	178	116	.	..	18	48	..	196	
		199	Bairapur			328	186	194	141	7	27	43	116	..	244	
		200	Manakikere			607	97	392	369	..	..	142	372	..	534	
		201	Byadarhalli			258	173	194	145	..	..	52	148	..	246	

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Maximum rates		By revision survey												
				Government occupied land										
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste		Increase of assessment per cent
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
s a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
		2,201	555	950	1,302	62	285	163	588	1,184	2,175	905	830	34
		559	380	339	437	6	17	48	195	393	649	143	127	47
		764	357	350	562	.	..	34	124	384	686	374	290	38
		381	256	145	190	..	..	82	263	227	453	149	155	64
		223	76	58	80	1	2	7	20	66	102	153	170	62
		488	158	259	282	4	13	55	187	318	482	170	147	60
		134	220	134	157	..	..	..	..	134	157	..	..	20
		2,523	772	1,511	1,820	105	372	485	2,187	2,101	4,379	117	125	16
		718	505	229	257	6	17	67	274	302	48	400	397	38
		138	48	75	90	..	.	39	153	114	243	20	30	29
		774	316	267	235	2	6	70	296	339	537	426	317	33
		710	196	315	350	..	..	114	480	429	830	272	200	41
		321	111	174	180	..	..	51	231	225	411	88	67	24
		234	45	107	112	..	.	56	245	163	357	66	55	61
		565	169	310	337	..	..	55	244	365	581	194	177	34
		1,021	502	410	482	34	155	213	894	657	1,531	345	282	19
		463	353	150	167	..	..	133	565	283	732	168	137	29
		181	115	112	125	..	..	30	126	142	251	39	35	34
		534	1,174	207	253	.	.	151	557	358	809	167	135	47
		310	222	172	230	..	..	112	456	284	686	21	25	12
		258	490	130	150	..	..	45	185	175	335	80	72	21
		446	567	170	180	..	..	97	434	267	614	174	130	39
		310	216	148	157	..		73	306	221	463	37	77	21
		789	499	351	427	..	..	129	490	480	917	299	250	33
		339	130	96	112	..	..	76	296	172	408	157	132	19
		216	104	132	137	..	..	49	171	181	308	26	22	32
8 0	8 8 0	393	434	168	205	..	..	44	187	212	392	154	162	718
		344	207	186	225	2	6	67	244	255	475	79	80	36
		225	303	185	220	1	4	8	27	194	251	31	40	29
		230	178	37	45	..		27	114	64	159	163	137	56
		605	644	399	477	..	..	165	656	564	1,133	17	17	35
		677	353	437	445	..	..	76	313	513	758	150	117	29
		205	129	128	127	..	..	15	46	143	173	58	47	52
		207	170	72	85	..	..	12	54	84	139	120	80	25
		1,586	575	723	850	6	21	197	793	926	1,664	595	610	72
		340	226	184	282	..	....	51	208	235	490	73	95	32
..	..	88,577	48,926	47,245	59,308	2,435	11,275	16,532	67,036	66,212	1,37,619	18,531	18,614	33 38
		122	14	96	85	3	8	16	64	115	157	.	.	11
		362	271	190	157	..	..	53	209	243	366	119	88	29
		498	54	192	162	2	11	9	19	203	192	293	187	17
		338	170	202	169	..	..	38	156	240	325	96	58	23
		246	314	87	90	..	..	51	187	138	277	98	61	21
		1,279	462	709	711	21	91	250	1,002	980	1,804	189	133	22
		335	411	174	173	..	..	43	167	217	340	118	85	29
		431	154	260	283	..	..	99	398	359	681	59	58	31
		366	351	199	218	..	..	52	206	251	424	111	95	23
		354	281	226	252	..	..	45	175	271	427	66	61	41
		523	320	328	277	3	8	57	213	388	498	83	56	32
		590	248	145	121	..		23	87	168	208	118	319	35
		432	150	267	274	..	..	72	264	339	538	90	85	42
		1,139	507	545	549	7	23	167	618	719	1,190	373	256	21
		586	298	192	184	..	..	74	272	266	456	302	218	13
		130	408	61	65	..	..	28	107	89	172	41	29	26
		337	278	224	200	3	13	51	177	278	390	51	31	15
		246	416	98	88	..	..	32	132	130	220	112	70	42
		98	327	..	..	46	253	34	169	79	422	..	..	.
		202	710	73	72	14	51	12	33	99	156	103	94	10
4 0	8 8 0	483	442	304	310	.	..	128	519	432	829	48	27	30
		264	247	68	63	2	6	23	87	93	156	171	99	31
		570	397	308	315	..	..	..	..	308	315	262	207	27
		243	330	177	151	..	..	20	81	197	232	43	34	41
		323	193	185	175	6	25	50	209	241	409	79	61	44
		505	112	394	477	..	..	135	488	529	965	58	56	30
		255	173	182	175	..	..	61	224	243	399	10	7	36

Former name	Present taluks	Number	Name of village	By former survey: Maximum rates Dry	Maximum rates Wet	Total arable acres including inam	Total unarable acres	Government occupied lands: Dry crop Acres	Dry crop Assessment	Wet crop Acres	Wet crop Assessment	Garden Acres	Garden Assessment	Miscellaneous	Total Acres	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Tiptur	Tiptur	202	Konchamaranhalli ..	Re a. p. 1 12 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	83	512	65	49	15	42	..	..	.	80	
		203	Laxmipur ..			240	528	190	151	..		25	55	.	215	
		204	Nelagondanahalli ..			469	363	152	120	.	..	122	353	..	274	
		205	Gatakarkere ..			432	445	210	172	.	..	90	281	.	300	
		206	Chavalihalli ..			580	374	335	282	8	33	184	907	..	527	
		207	Ramanhalli ..			249	510	80	70	..	..	80	221	..	160	
		208	Gandankatte ..			328	179	102	90	.	.	24	52	..	126	
		209	Halkurkikaval ..			200	4,487	.	.	23	108	..	..	..	23	
Arsikere	Arsikere	210	Shankaranahalli ..			649	2,855	272	201	16	58	49	181	.	337	
		211	Somenhalli .			214	183	171	146	.	.	14	27	..	185	
		212	Chandalapur ..			97	38	47	46	6	24	30	96	..	83	
		213	Kanhalli ..			163	48	137	122	.	..	23	67	.	160	
		214	Dasihalli ..			678	1,906	287	258	.	..	44	115	..	331	
		215	Kenchenhalli ..			242	257	108	82	..	..	33	74	..	141	
		216	Dummenhalli. ..			455	205	230	200	20	78	119	570	.	369	
			Total II Class ..	.	.	16,431	20,007	8,403	6,611	193	808	2,325	7,421	58	10,921	
			III CLASS.													
Tiptur	Tiptur	217	Muddenhalli ..	1 8 0	8 0 0	304	372	247	149	..	.	52	174	.	299	
		218	Rangapur ..			393	202	229	143	1	3	84	261	3	314	
		219	Rudrapur			727	693	291	195	..	.	84	256	.	375	
		220	Kasaba Handankere			1,880	901	1,336	968	46	181	244	664	..	1,626	
		221	Huchanhalli .			142	52	88	54	..		17	33	.	105	
		222	Bandrehalli ..			390	168	192	138	..		74	222	.	266	
		223	Sabbanhalli .			458	841	309	187	..	.	74	151		383	
		224	Hosahalli			424	669	210	122	1	1	17	30	..	228	
		225	Kengalapur ..			1,015	1,146	429	264	8	35	75	308	.	512	
Late Honnavalli	Chikmyakanhalli	226	Kankere ..	1 8 0	7 8 0	434	259	284	206	3	5	93	233		380	
		227	Halethimmalapur ..			857	402	357	218		..	24	51	.	381	
		228	Bhimasamudra ..			677	552	277	190	.		109	292		386	
		229	Javalikatte ..			637	184	398	253	.		119	301	..	517	
		230	Malligere ..			1,513	1,034	797	519	22	55	239	518	.	1,058	
		231	Kamalapur ..			1,794	765	581	379	15	50	90	281	.	666	
		232	Puradkatte .			635	179	349	243	.	..	86	206		435	
		233	Ramagatta .			1,120	455	428	260			97	209	..	525	
		234	Diggenhalli .			1,027	495	67	35	1	1	12	28	..	80	
		235	Harenahalli .			454	134	238	177	.	.	37	102	.	275	
		236	Honnasettihalli ..			352	362	174	125	1	3	74	195	.	249	
		237	Niruvagal .			1,173	354	702	475		..	108	196	.	805	
		238	Baragihalli .			915	1,111	519	367	4	16	161	439	1	684	
		239	Salapur ..			309	199	215	135	.	..	51	110	..	266	
		240	Lingadhalli ..			526	259	378	198	7	31	45	114	.	430	
		241	Adargal (Gopalpur)			1,058	764	230	154	12	49	52	90	.	294	
		242	Votekere Timmalapur			342	63	136	82	..	.	.	.	.	136	
		243	Belagahalli ..			82	309	108	123	10	33	41	93	.	219	
		244	Upparhalli .			717	258	163	101	4	12	24	49	..	191	
		245	Yalenhalli ..			435	178	236	182	.	.	77	220		313	
		246	Rangenahalli ..			705	290	205	130	5	13	16	32	..	226	
		247	Mattugatta .			1,651	712	418	281	..	.	102	281	..	520	
		248	Soralamavu .			1,066	494	619	367	4	16	91	240	..	714	
		249	Votekere ..			417	273	237	198	26	96	50	153		313	
		33	Total III Class..	..	..	25,375	15,129	11,487	7,618	170	600	2,514	6,532	4	14,171	
		249	Grand Total ..	..	..	1,30,372	84,310	74,478	65,081	3,396	14,521	16,943	52,826	402	90,81	
		174	Class I ..	2 0 0	8 0 0	88,566	49,174	50,588	50,852	3,033	13,113	12,104	38,873	340	65,725	
		42	Class II ..	11 2 0	8 0 0	16,431	20,007	8,403	6,611	193	808	2,325	7,421	58	10,921	
		33	Class III ..	1 8 0	7 8 0	25,375	15,129	11,487	7,618	170	600	2,514	6,532	4	14,171	
		249	Grand Total ..		..	1,30,372	84,310	70,478	65,081	3,396	14,521	16,943	52,826	402	90,817	

—*contd.* No. R. 12492-504—L. S. 28-20-3, DATED 7TH MAY 1921.

Maximum rates		By revision survey												
				Government occupied lands										
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste		
Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Increase of assessment per cent
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
s. a. p.	Rs a. p.													
		86	509	58	54	11	34	12	40	81	128	3	2	41
		212	527	181	184	..	..	33	117	214	301	28	19	46
		470	364	168	171	..	..	105	350	273	521	186	121	10
		434	446	211	220	..	..	88	382	299	602	112	76	33
		570	374	330	358	7	30	184	735	521	1,123	30	27	22
		249	529	100	115	..	..	62	228	162	343	87	56	18
4 0	8 8 0	328	182	106	121	.	.	21	63	127	184	196	173	30
		199	4,517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	234	..
		643	2,939	262	250	14	53	66	280	342	583	284	182	32
		212	189	167	182	..	..	17	53	184	235	25	31	36
		97	36	36	47	3	13	44	158	83	218	11	11	31
		162	50	128	146	..	..	31	120	159	266	3	4	41
		672	1,012	275	319	..	..	61	237	336	556	317	281	49
		243	224	105	103	..	..	37	138	142	241	98	72	54
		460	205	248	308	5	21	123	590	376	919	34	40	6
..	..	16,414	20,141	8,261	8,374	146	640	2,507	9,754	10,914	18,768	5,006	3,804	25.98
1 14 0	8 0 0	303	368	243	184	..	..	55	199	298	383	5	4	19
		395	206	227	176	3	10	84	282	314	468	76	43	14
		729	691	286	238	..	..	86	310	372	548	351	216	22
		1,882	895	1,307	1,185	32	136	285	955	1,624	2,276	137	94	26
		130	63	85	66	..	..	18	58	103	124	27	17	43
		390	173	217	193	..	..	82	292	299	485	89	66	35
		469	829	285	216	1	4	96	317	382	537	87	56	59
		435	657	149	142	..	..	34	105	228	247	195	99	61
		1,033	1,129	428	330	5	22	102	404	535	756	489	287	25
		436	252	234	259	6	12	91	319	381	590	44	34	33
		859	403	372	283	..	..	45	129	417	412	435	255	53
		673	553	347	298	..	..	104	379	451	677	202	139	40
		643	177	383	304	..	..	131	441	514	745	102	77	34
		1,509	1,049	832	677	14	38	230	750	1,076	1,465	404	242	34
		1,793	766	540	457	14	50	115	411	669	918	1,124	724	29
		634	179	357	311	..	..	86	299	443	610	186	139	36
14 0	8 0 0	1,101	483	406	309	..	..	117	357	523	666	549	360	42
		1,026	500	68	45	1	2	11	38	80	85	946	523	33
		452	138	226	210	..	..	52	172	278	382	154	116	37
		350	438	171	156	1	4	74	238	246	398	83	56	23
		1,172	348	684	577	..	..	120	336	804	913	323	238	36
		910	1,113	516	457	17	70	154	520	687	1,047	132	73	27
		309	205	218	171	..	..	48	148	266	319	26	17	30
		544	241	383	249	7	34	41	144	431	427	113	70	24
		1,005	815	227	189	14	62	62	182	303	433	678	469	48
		342	63	135	103	..	..	..	..	135	103	120	120	26
		827	337	168	154	8	28	44	136	220	318	602	421	28
		715	259	185	144	3	10	20	58	208	212	502	377	31
		433	180	215	208	..	..	98	321	313	529	101	94	32
		706	290	234	186	2	6	25	73	261	265	436	291	51
		1,623	730	398	337	..	..	115	391	513	728	1,112	752	30
		1,074	495	560	416	7	28	115	484	712	928	332	182	49
		412	280	254	206	..	..	56	183	310	449	39	36	..
..	..	25,324	15,305	11,435	9,496	135	516	2,826	9,431	14,396	19,443	10,286	6,687	31.78
..	..	1,30,315	84,372	66,941	77,178	2,716	12,431	21,865	86,221	91,522	1,75,830	33,823	29,125	32.37
8 0	8 8 0	88,377	48,926	47,245	59,308	2,435	11,275	16,532	67,036	66,212	1,37,619	18,531	18,634	33.38
4 0	8 8 0	16,414	20,141	8,261	8,374	146	640	2,507	9,754	10,914	18,768	5,006	804	25.98
14 0	8 0 0	25,324	15,305	11,435	9,496	135	516	2,826	9,431	14,396	19,443	10,286	6,687	31.78
..	..	1,30,315	84,372	66,941	77,178	2,716	12,431	21,865	86,221	91,522	1,75,830	33,823	29,125	32.37

No. R. 12264-74– R. M. 2-20-41, dated 3rd May 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. C. 32-2, dated 13th April 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a statement showing the progress made under Village Improvement works in the several districts during the quarter ending 31st December 1920 together with his review thereon.

(Printed as annexure.)

Order No. R. 12264-74– R. M. 2-20-41, dated 3rd May 1921.

Recorded.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Economic Development Board.
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Subject.—Statement showing the progress made in the working of the Village Improvement Scheme in the districts during the quarter ending 31st December 1920.

None of the district returns was received on the due date, the following being the dates of their receipt:—

Bangalore..	.. 11th February 1921.
Kolar ..	.. 2nd March 1921 and 11th March 1921.
Tumkur ..	.. 4th February 1921.
Mysore ..	.. 4th March „
Hassan ..	.. 31st January „
Shimoga ..	.. 18th February „
Kadur ..	.. 24th March „
Chitaldrug..	.. 28th February „

The Deputy Commissioners are requested to make suitable arrangements for the punctual submission of these returns.

Committees.—The Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga show an increase of 52, 1 and 26 committees and the District of Tumkur a decrease of 4. The number of committees remained stationary during the quarter in the other districts.

Essential duties under the scheme.—The number of committees that devoted half a day per week for communal labour increased in the Districts of Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga by 22, 12 and 48, respectively, and decreased in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts by 56, 45, 7, 4, and 9 respectively. On the whole there has been a decrease of 49 committees during quarter under report.

Subscribing for newspapers.—The number of committees that subscribed for one or more newspapers increased in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts by 49, 81, 80, 46 and 26, respectively, and decreased in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur by 20, 1 and 71 respectively.

Recreation.—There was an increase by 25, 10, 40, 11, 8 and 74 in the number of committees that held weekly meetings for recreation or instruction in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, respectively, and a decrease by 6 in the Kadur District, while the number remained stationary in the Mysore District.

Special Village Improvement works.—During the quarter under review 844 Village Committees, as against 849 during the previous quarter, carried out special works of Village Improvement.

Contribution by villagers.—The contribution by villagers during the quarter amounted to Rs. 5,854 as against Rs. 8,019 during the previous quarter. The Kolar District stands first with a contribution of Rs. 3,149, while there has been no contribution at all

No. R. 12264-74- R. M. 2-20-41, DATED 3RD MAY 1921.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

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CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

END

END

END

END

END